

# LITERARY GAZETTE

Journal of Belles Lettres, Science, and Art.

No 2153.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1858.

Price Fourpence.  
Stamped Edition, Fivepence.

**UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.**—Notice is hereby given, that a Meeting of Convocation will be held at Burlington House on Tuesday, May 4th, at Two p.m.; at which, by appointment of the Senate, the Chancellor will preside. At this Meeting a Chairman of Convocation will be appointed. Graduates qualified under the Charter as Members of Convocation (namely, all Doctors of Law, Doctors of Medicine, and Masters of Arts, all Bachelors of Law and Bachelors of Medicine of two years' standing, and all Bachelors of Arts of three years' standing), and purporting to attend this Meeting, are requested to signify their intention to the Registrar, either by letter or personally, during the previous week.—By order of the Senate.  
WILLIAM R. CARPENTER, M.D., Registrar.  
Burlington House, April 22nd, 1858.

**QUEEN'S COLLEGE, LONDON.**—By the General Education of Ladies, and for Granting Certificates of Knowledge.

**SPECIAL COURSE.**  
Mr. LACATON's Lectures on the State of "LETTERS and the FINE ARTS in Florence, from the Thirteenth to the Sixteenth Century," will begin on WEDNESDAY next, APRIL 28th, at 4 p.m. For the four Lectures, 14s. The proceeds of these Lectures will be applied to the Endowment Fund of the College. Gentlemen are amenable on an Introduction from a Lady Visitor, a Member of the Council, or a Professor.  
A Syllabus may be had on application.

**LECTURES TO WORKING MEN.**—GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF MINES, JERMYN STREET.—THE FOURTH and last course of SIX LECTURES on MINERALS, by Mr. WASHINGTON W. SMYTH, M.A., will be commenced on FRIDAY, APRIL 28th, at EIGHT o'clock. Tickets may be obtained, by Working Men only, on MONDAY, the 21st April, from TEN to FIVE o'clock. Each applicant is requested to bring his name, address, and occupation written on a piece of paper, for which the ticket will be exchanged.  
THENHAM REEKS, Registrar.

**CLOSING OF THE EXHIBITION.**  
**BRITISH INSTITUTION, Pall Mall.**—The GALLERY for the EXHIBITION and SALE of the WORKS of BRITISH ARTISTS is OPEN DAILY, from Ten till Five, and will close SATURDAY, May 8th. Admission 1s. Catalogue, 6d.  
GEORGE NICHOL, Secretary.

**EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.**—Incorporated by Royal Charter. The THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of this Society is now open from Nine a.m. until Dusk. Admission, 1s.  
Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East. ALFRED CLINT, Secretary.

**WILL OPEN MONDAY, THE 28th.**  
**SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.**—THE FIFTY-FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION, 5, PALL MALL EAST (close to Trafalgar Square).  
Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.  
JOSEPH J. JENKINS, Secretary.

**PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.**—THE EXHIBITION OF PHOTOGRAPHS is now open at the South Kensington Museum, daily from 10 till 5, admission 1s.; and every Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday evenings, from 7 till 10, admission 6d. The Exhibition of the French Photographic Society has just been added to the Collection. The Brighton and Putney Omnibuses pass every five minutes.

**ART-UNION OF LONDON.**—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, to receive the Council's Report, and to distribute the amount subscribed for the purchase of Works of Art, will be held at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket (by the kind permission of J. B. Buckstone, Esq.), on TUESDAY next, the 27th instant, at Half-past Eleven for Twelve o'clock. The Right Hon. Lord MONTAGUE, President, in the Chair.  
The receipt for the current year will procure admission for Members and friends.  
GEORGE GOWIN, J. Hon. LEWIS POOCE, J. Secs.  
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**HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.**—Thames, Oratorio, Glendish, Aldrich, Violett, and Bellotti. LES HUGUENOTS.

On THURSDAY next, April 29.—EXTRA NIGHT.—LES HUGUENOTS. With entertainments in the Ballet Department, in which Mlle. Perini, Annetta, Pasquale, Moricchi, and M. Durand will appear. A limited number of Boxes have been reserved to the Public, price 5s. and 3s. 6d. each; may be had at the Box Office at the Theatre.

**MR. CHARLES DICKENS WILL READ** AT ST. MARTIN'S HALL: ON THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 29th, his 'CRICKET ON THE HEATH.'

ON THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 6th, his 'CHIMES.' ON THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 13th, his 'CHRISTMAS CAROL.' Each Reading will commence at Eight exactly, and will last two hours.

Places for each Reading.—Stalls (numbered and reserved), 5s.; Area and Galleries, 3s.; Unreserved Seats, 1s. Tickets to be had at Messrs. Chapman and Hall, Publishers, 185, Piccadilly; and at St. Martin's Hall, Long Acre.

**GREEK AND ROMAN COINS, GEMS, NUMISMATIC BOOKS, &c.**—Mr. CURT, of London, Antiquary, has the pleasure to inform his friends and patrons, and the antiquarian public generally, that he has made valuable additions to his extensive stock from the recent Hall, Graves, Willett, and other sales.

Having been apprized that a report has been circulated that he was retiring from his practice as a Numismatist (exceeded for more than twenty years), Mr. CURT takes this immediate opportunity of contradicting the same: no foundation has ever existed for any such assertion.

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**ROYAL LITERARY FUND.**—The Sixty-ninth ANNUARY DINNER of the Corporation, will take place in the Freemasons' Hall, on WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, at Six o'clock precisely.

THE LORD VISCOUNT PALMERSTON, K.G., In the Chair.

FIRST LIST OF STEWARDS.

Right Hon. H. U. Addington.  
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Tickets 2s. each. May be obtained from the Stewards, and from the Secretary, at the Chambers of the Corporation, 73, Great Russell Street, W.C.

OCTAVIAN BLEWITT, Secretary.

**THE CAMDEN SOCIETY,** for the Publication of Early Historical and Literary Remains.  
The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held at No. 25, Parliament Street, Westminster, on MONDAY, MAY 3rd, at Four o'clock.  
WILLIAM J. THOMS, Secretary.

The following Works have been issued during the present year:—

**JOURNAL OF THE VERY REV. ROWLAND DAVIES, LL.D.** Dean of Ross, and afterwards Dean of Cork, from March 8, 1689, to Sept. 29, 1690. Edited by RICHARD CAULFIELD, B.A. (For the year 1856-7).

**THE DOMESDAY OF ST. PAUL'S:** a Description of the Manors belonging to the Church of St. Paul's in London, in the Year 1291. Edited by the Ven. WILLIAM HALE, M.A., Archdeacon of London.

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The Subscription to the Society is 1s. per annum, payable in advance on the 1st May in each year. Applications for Prospectuses or Communications from Gentlemen desirous of becoming Members may be addressed to the Secretary, or to Messrs. NICHOLS, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster, by whom Subscriptions will be received.

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hastened to bear testimony to the accuracy of the imitations, and joined heartily in the laugh.

"Lord Byron wrote from Italy to Mr. Murray, 'Tell him we forgive him, were he twenty times our satirist.'

"I certainly must have written this myself," said Sir Walter Scott, pointing to the description of the fire, 'although I forgot upon what occasion.'

"Crabbe, on being introduced to James Smith at Mr. Spencer's villa at Richmond, seized both his hands, and exclaimed, with a loud laugh, 'Ah! my old enemy, how do you do?'

"The introduction to Mr. Spencer himself is thus described in the preface already mentioned:—

"Lydia White, a literary lady, who was prone to feed the lions of the day, invited one of us to dinner; but, recollecting afterwards that William Spencer formed one of the party, wrote to the latter to put him off; telling him that a man was to be at her table whom he 'would not like to meet.' 'Pray who is this whom I should not like to meet,' inquired the poet. 'Oh!' answered the lady, 'one of those men who have made that shameful attack upon you!' 'The very man upon earth I should like to know!' rejoined the lively and careless bard. The two individuals accordingly met, and have continued fast friends ever since."

"Still Mr. Spencer did not above half like it. 'It's all very well for once,' he subsequently remarked, 'but don't do it again. I had been almost forgotten when you revived me; and now all the newspapers and reviews ring with 'this fashionable trashy author.'"

"Fitzgerald, one of most those broadly burlesqued, met James Smith at an anniversary dinner of the Literary Fund:—

"Fitzgerald (with good humour).—'Mr. Smith, I mean to recite after dinner.'

"Mr. Smith.—'Do you?'

"Fitzgerald.—'Yes; you'll have more of 'God bless the Regent and the Duke of York.'"

"Monk Lewis became the friend of the authors, but never could be got to admit the truth of the imitation in his own case. 'Many of them,' was his remark to Lady Holland, 'are very fair, but mine is not at all like; they have made me write burlesque, which I never do.' 'You don't know your own talent,' was the consolatory reply.

"On the whole, the only discontented persons were the poets who were left out.

"James Smith used to dwell with much pleasure on the criticism of a Leicestershire clergyman,—'I do not see why they should have been rejected: I think some of them very good.' This, he would add, is almost as good as the avowal of the Irish bishop, that there were some things in 'Gulliver's Travels' which he could not believe."

Of James Smith in particular:—

"The two following are amongst the best of his good things. A gentleman with the same Christian and surname took lodgings in the same house. The consequence was eternal confusion of calls and letters. Indeed the postman had no alternative but to share the letters equally between the two. 'This is intolerable, sir,' said our friend, 'and you must quit.' 'Why am I to quit more than you?' 'Because you are James the Second—and must abdicate.'

"Mr. Bentley proposed to establish a periodical publication, to be called 'The Wit's Miscellany.' Smith objected that the title promised too much. Shortly afterwards the publisher came to tell him that he had profited by the hint, and resolved on calling it 'Bentley's Miscellany.' 'Isn't that going a little too far the other way,' was the remark.

"A capital pun has been very generally attributed to him. An actor named Priest was playing at one of the principal theatres. Some one remarked at the Garrick Club that there were a great many men in the pit. 'Probably clerks

who have taken priest's orders.' The pun is perfect, but the real proprietor is Mr. Poole, one of the best punsters as well as one of the cleverest comic writers of the day.

"In a letter dated May 21, 1836 (since printed), he wrote to a lady friend:—

"Our dinner party yesterday, at H—'s chambers in the Temple, was very lively. Mrs. — was dressed in pink, with a black lace veil; her hair smooth, with a knot behind, and a string of small pearls across her forehead. Hook was the lion of the dinner-table, whereupon I, like Addison, did 'maintain my dignity by a stiff silence.' An opportunity for a *bon-mot*, however, occurred, which I had not virtue sufficient to resist. Lord L— mentioned that an old lady, an acquaintance of his, kept her books in detached book-cases, the male authors in one, and the female in another. I said, 'I suppose her reason was, she did not wish to add to her library.'"

"The joke was made by Lord L—; the story, an invented pleasantry, illustrative of Madame Genlis's prudery, having been related by another of the company."

—that other of the company being, doubtless, Mr. Hayward himself. The reader will not fail to mark the amusing delicacy of the author, who shrinks from stating openly that what took place happened at his own table, but lets the fact remain half-veiled by the initial—*Protegitur levè semireducta manu*. To have resisted a coquettish display of this sort no doubt was too much to expect from any man.

Two of the most critical, and therefore best of the reviews, in one sense, are those upon the Countess Hahn-Hahn and M. de Stendhal (Heine Beyle). The former, we do not doubt, has sent many a reader to the perusal of fictions of which he knew nothing before but the name of the authoress. The 'Journalism in France,' 'Parisian Morals,' and 'Codes of Manners and Etiquette,' are decidedly the most interesting in the second volume, if we except the 'Art of Dining,' which has been published, as railway travellers well know, in a separate treatise, and has had deservedly a great run. The idea, mode of treatment, and sources of information of this article, together with the fact of its having been 'kindly contributed,' in part, by "many distinguished and accomplished persons, as Count d'Orsay, Lord Marcus Hill," &c., &c., give it a zest which is sadly wanting to the time-honoured legal stories about Lord Eldon and his times.

In one instance Mr. Hayward's taste is decidedly at fault. It is when (vol. ii. p. 145) he is speaking of the death of Keats, under the supposed infliction of the 'Quarterly Review.' He says, writing, of course, in the 'Quarterly' itself:—

"The same sort of twaddle was levelled against the conductors of this Review when they had the misfortune to criticize a sickly poet, who died soon afterwards, apparently for the express purpose of dishonouring them; and we find from a recent publication, that Shelley, who, as a real man of genius, ought to have known better, actually went the length of drawing up a remonstrance to the late Mr. Gifford."

Just as if Keats were not a "real man of genius" as well as Shelley. Again Mr. Hayward writes:—

"It required no great stretch of candour to become persuaded that the article was not written with any intention of damaging poor Keats's lungs or stomach, and we fairly own that, if, in any given case, it could be clearly proved to us that a sentence of condemnation against a book would be a sentence of death against the writer, we might be weak enough to let him live. But how can we anticipate such contingencies?"

"In short, we have no sympathy for your pretended men of genius who die under the lash of a critic. Ambition should be made of sterner stuff."

With much more to the same effect. No one, we suspect, now-a-days believes that Keats was really killed by the 'Quarterly,' though Shelley, in his enthusiastic way, may have believed it. At any rate, if it were so, common decency requires that the misfortune should be lamented; and if not, to what end is all this vapouring? The fact is, Mr. Hayward would never have written the above but in and for the 'Quarterly' itself; and this brings us round again to the original complaint about the republication of this sort of composition. Appearing where it did at first, it might have been overlooked, or reasonably accounted for; but what are we to think of it in an independent volume like this?

As amongst the most agreeable of the critic's observations on the peculiar subjects at his disposal, we are disposed to select the following:—

"The ingenuity and invention of some of the editors and authors are beyond all praise. Surely Buffon must yield the palm to the naturalist who first discovered a *lorette*; Cuvier might take lessons from the physiologist who can tell the precise age and rank of a female pedestrian from the fashion of her *chaussure*; and the Roman epicure who could name at the first mouthful the exact part of the Tiber in which a fish was caught, is alone worthy to be named alongside of the observer who can distinguish, at the first glance, a *habitué* of the *Porte St. Martin* from a *habitué* of the *Gymnase*."

"It is an old piece of Parisian impertinence to suppose that they alone know how to dine—*Chez vous, Monsieur, on mange, mais on ne dine pas*. Improving on this, it is here asserted that the Paris woman alone is endowed with the genius of walking, and that the asphaltic pavement was a tardy but just tribute to her merit. Its first effect, however, will be to make her change her mode of walking, which was modified in no slight measure by the necessity of stepping from one stone to another, before the introduction of the *trottoir*."

"*La femme à la mode* is a character essentially distinct both from the great lady and the *femme comme il faut*. See it, or aims at being, the queen of society: no party is, or ought to be, complete without her; no set or circle unexceptionable but her own. To succeed in this career, to win and keep her proud pre-eminence, the aspirant should possess a host of qualifications, negative and positive, acquired and natural—fortune, position, connection, some beauty, a varnish of refinement, indomitable assurance, little or no sensibility, and the perfection of tact. Above all, she must begin by imposing a self-denying ordinance on herself. She must make up her mind to sacrifice everything—tastes, habits, feelings, family, friends, lovers (if she has any); let her turn aside a moment to indulge a caprice or emotion, and she is lost."

"The physiologist of the *grisette* devotes a chapter to what he is pleased to term her passions—two innocent, and one doubtful; their objects being chestnuts, moustaches, and *galette*. Chestnuts and moustaches require no explanation. *Galette* is a sort of cake, distributed at a *sou* a slice on the Boulevards. It was invented many years ago by the occupant of a stall on the Boulevard St. Denis, popularly known as M. Coupe-Toujours. He did nothing but cut *galette* from morning till night; and, according to M. Guerry, the celebrated statistician, was computed to cut up and distribute about 22,000 *mètres* a year. Bets have frequently been made and won, that no two consecutive slices would be found to vary above two grains in weight—his skill with the knife

well nigh rivaling that of the old carver of Vauxhall, who undertook to cover the whole garden with one ham. M. Coupe-Toujours cut to some purpose; for he left a fortune of 3,000,000 francs, and a name at which *galette* vendors grow red. His behaviour during the cholera may afford a lesson to ministers of state. When his *galette* was publicly accused of contributing to the epidemic, he took not the slightest notice of the calumny, but quietly went on cutting, and his customers soon rushed back to him in crowds."

"We shall now merely pause to make the *amende honorable* to the French, whose women certainly dress better than any other women in the world; and no wonder, for their whole souls are in the cause, and the best part of their every day is spent in choosing, trying, comparing, criticizing a cap, a bonnet, or a gown. '*Votre chapeau vous va comme un ange*.' '*Vous êtes coiffée à ravir*.' '*Ce bonnet est d'un goût charmant*.' '*Bien mise! vous êtes tirée à quatre épingles*.' '*Cher—je le crois bien—mais combien, dites-vous, pour la dentelle?*' Such are the phrases you hear murmuring round you in a *salon* at Paris, the men being equally *au fait* of them."

"Then what genius is shown by the artists!—with what devotion they apply themselves to their art and what fire, what soul, what elevation, what dignity, they infuse into it! When we hear of the porter of one bonnet-maker answering an inquiry for his master, '*Monsieur n'est pas visible, il compose*;' of another modestly accounting for the set of a plume by saying that he had fixed it in a moment of *enthousiasm*; when we know that a milliner actually told one of the Duchesse de Berri's ladies of honour, who came to command her attendance, that the duchess must wait upon her; when we recall the names of Herbault, Victorine, Beaudran, Palmyre, Oudot-Manoury, &c., &c., and reflect that no other class of French artists have risen thus proudly superior to those of other countries but the cooks,—is it, we ask, well possible to doubt that millinery and gastronomy are the arts in which the nation was predestined to shine, and that Paris is the city of all others in which the men excel in dressing dinners and the women in dressing themselves:—

"*Excudent alii spirantia mollius aera,  
Orabant causas melius.  
He libi erunt arcta.*"

These specimens—and many more might be cited—are examples of the cream of the cream of Mr. Hayward's essays. They may be set against much that is trite and obsolete; and, being genuine living traits of manners, and enlivened by real humour, they will be always readable, though transplanted from their original soil by a process which we cannot help condemning as a growing and serious evil.

#### A Lady's Diary of the Siege of Lucknow. Written for her Personal Friends at Home. Murray.

THE defence of Lucknow is one of those feats of heroism which a nation loves to dwell upon. Every circumstance connected with it has an overwhelming interest for us who were living at home at ease, while for four long months our countrymen and countrywomen were suffering all the extremities of war, their numbers daily and hourly thinned by the shot of the enemy, by disease, by famine, and by mental agony. Of the details of the siege we have already had a graphic account from the pen of Mr. Rees. In that work we saw the impression made upon a man and a civilian by the scenes which he passed through. But, unhappily, of the horrors of this mutiny our countrywomen have borne but too large a share. To the loss and sufferings of our sons and our brothers in war we are accustomed. It is inevitable, and we accept it as such. But

for hundreds of years even a civilized enemy has never profaned an English home. Now for the first time since the opening of our history as a nation, have we been subjected to the horrors of a war such as devastated whole countries before the establishment of Christianity. All the dearest and tenderest feelings of our nature have been outraged—English ladies have been exposed to indignities and sufferings which we can hardly realize, and have borne them with dignity and heroism unexampled. This it is which invests everything relating to the mutiny with an overwhelming interest, and we therefore feel that the volume before us, portraying, as it does, the daily life of our beleaguered countrywomen, and the manner in which they performed their duties and sustained their sufferings, will be eagerly read, and will raise the admiration with which we regard those heroic ladies to the highest pitch of enthusiasm.

The writer was the wife of the chaplain, and thus describes the circumstances under which she wrote:—

"I have kept a rough sort of journal during the whole siege, often written under the greatest difficulties—part of the time with a child in my arms, or asleep on my lap; but I persevered, because I knew if we survived you would like to live our siege life over in imagination, and the little details would interest you; besides the comfort of talking to you. For the first month [July] we had so little hope of escape, that I did not feel as if you would ever receive it; so you will find the records rather bare; but such as it is, I shall send it, if possible, by post, for I know you will like to have it. I have found in my desk two June letters also, which I will send you.—Allahabad, December 14, 1857."

The incidents are such as might have been expected—daily deaths by the enemy's shot and by disease—hair-breadth escapes, sickening scenes of horror and privation. But they are told with a simplicity, a warmth of sympathy, an overflowing affection for friends at home, and an unaffected piety, which give one the highest opinion of the writer's head and heart.

Here is an account of the mode in which the non-combatants passed the weary days before the defeat of Chinbut involved them in the horrors of a close siege:—

"June 13.—J. had no less than five funerals this morning. I am happy to say the church has not yet been blown up, and we hope it will not be necessary. Mr. Polehampton has lent us twelve vols. of 'Sharpe's Magazine,' which is quite an acquisition in our dearth of books, and it is delightful to me to meet such a dear old friend. Our life, as you imagine, is extremely monotonous. We get up at four, and sit in front of the house, where we have tea and biscuits; at eight we go to our rooms. When Emma and I are dressed, we send for J., and read the Psalms and Lessons together, and he says prayers. At ten we have breakfast. We sit in the drawing-room working or playing with the children, as the case may be. We dine at four, and if it be cool enough when the sun sets, we go out again, and sit in front of the house, where we have tea and ices; at half-past nine we come in to prayers and go to bed. The only change or excitement of any kind we have is in the shape of bad news or horrible alarms. The heat is greater than I ever felt it for so long together; in the drawing-room the thermometer is at 93, in our bed-room 97. When we are sitting outside the house we have many gentlemen visitors over from the 82nd. It is reported that one of those poor Miss Jacksons at Seetapore has been carried off prisoner by the Sepoys. This, if true, is a worse fate than her sister's, who fainted and was lifted up and thrown by the wretches into



the middle of the burning bungalow. The poor girls were so much liked and admired, I am quite glad I never knew them. Their brother, Sir Mountstuart Jackson, is supposed the first killed."

"June 16.—Day after day has brought only bad news. I have really felt too downcast to write, having only horrors to record. The Shahjehanpore massacre seems worse than any one we have ever heard of yet. A survivor, Captain Orr, has written to his brother here. It seems the outbreak commenced on Sunday, and a few people were murdered in church; the rest of the officers were told they might go away with their families where they pleased, they did not want their lives. They all started immediately in every available conveyance, and had proceeded about six miles when they were overtaken and surrounded. The gentlemen were first bayoneted on the spot, wives and children looking on; resistance was useless, so they made none, and died praying with their hands crossed over their breasts, like noble English martyrs. The ladies were equally calm and heroic; they knelt down with their little ones under a tree praying, and as soon as their husbands were slaughtered their turn came. Captain Orr is half a native, was spared, and invited by the mutineers to take the command; but he put them off, and finally escaped into the jungle, where, after wandering four days, he met or heard of (I don't know which) Sir Mountstuart Jackson and one of his sisters, with a little child of Mr. Christian's. They were all in the jungle, dependent for food on the Rajah, who says he cannot protect them, but daily sends them food. The sufferings of poor Miss Jackson and the little child must be extreme. Sir H. L. has written to offer the Rajah a handsome reward if he will protect and send the poor creatures safely into Lucknow, but one cannot tell if he will or can do it."

If we recollect rightly, the following dreadful incident was cursorily alluded to by Mr. Rees, but it is here given in greater detail:—

"Such an awful thing happened here yesterday! Because there are not murders enough done by the heathen, two Christian Englishmen quarrelled, and, in the heat of passion, one of them seized a pistol and shot the other through the body. James buried the murdered man this morning. He was the riding-master of the 7th Cavalry; so respectable a man that he was to have had a commission given him. His murderer, the Sergeant-Major of the same regiment, also bore the highest character, and was liked and respected by every one who knew him, and the two were bosom friends. It seems the quarrel began with the wives disputing about the drawing up of a curtain; this trivial matter led to words between the two husbands, and in an instant the dreadful deed was done."

The unhappy murderer was suffered to return to his duty, and behaved with the greatest gallantry, till he was at last killed by a round shot in the Redan battery.

The following account of the last moments of Sir Henry Lawrence will be read with interest:—

"Thursday, July 2.—Sir Henry Lawrence was mortally wounded about half-past eight this morning, from the bursting of a shell in the Residency. He was on his bed, and Captain Wilson was reading some papers to him, when he was hit by an enormous piece of shell, and his left leg nearly taken off just below the thigh. He was brought over to this house immediately. James prayed with him, and administered the Holy Communion to him. He was quite sensible, though his agony was extreme. He spoke for nearly an hour, quite calmly, expressing all his last wishes with regard to his children. He sent affectionate messages to them and to each of his brothers and sisters; he particularly mentioned the Lawrence

Asylum, and intreated that Government might be urged to give it support; he bid farewell to all the gentlemen who were standing round his bed, and said a few words of advice and kindness to each. His nephew, Mr. George Lawrence, he blessed most affectionately, and told him he regarded him as a son. He spoke of his wife, who died about four years ago, most affectingly, and expressed the deepest penitence and remorse for his own sins, and most perfect trust and faith in his Saviour. James says he never met with such a humble-minded Christian, or attended a more truly beautiful and edifying death-bed. There was not a dry eye there; every one was so deeply affected and grieved at the loss of such a man, and we all felt as if our best friend and support was taken from us. I shall never forget the miserable feeling of despair which seemed to take possession of us, as if our last hope was gone. Poor Sir Henry's screams and groans of agony all day have been fearful to hear. He has named Major Banks as his successor in the chief authority."

"Saturday, July 4.—Sir Henry L. died at a quarter-past eight this morning. His end was very peaceful, and without suffering. J. was with him. I came into the room a minute after he had breathed his last: his expression was so happy one could not but rejoice that his pain was over. Half an hour before he died, his nephew, Mr. George Lawrence, was shot through the shoulder in the verandah. I have been nursing him to-day, poor fellow; it was so sad to see him lying there in the room with his uncle's body, looking so sad and suffering. About twelve the smell became so offensive I was obliged to ask J. to have the body carried outside, so he called some soldiers to help carry the bed into the verandah. When they came in one of the men lifted the sheet off poor Sir Henry's face, and kissed him."

The poor ladies continually incurred the greatest risks. On one occasion a round-shot came into an adjoining room where the writer's husband was dressing:—

"J. was in the room this morning at his ablutions when the round-shots came through; he was quite smothered with dust, as a great piece of wall and ceiling came down, but was most mercifully saved from hurt. I was dreadfully frightened when I heard the noise, for I knew he was in the room. I really felt paralyzed with terror, till I heard him call out he was 'all right!' He was obliged to creep out of the rubbish almost in a state of nature, as he was just in the act of bathing when the shot struck the room."

Several of the officers' wives gave birth to infants in this frightful place:—

"Sunday, August 9th.—Dear J.'s thirty-fifth birthday; and a little siege baby cousin came into this stormy world. E. presented Charlie with a small son and heir at eight o'clock this morning. She felt very unwell all yesterday, but until the evening we never suspected the cause, as she did not expect herself to be confined for another fortnight. I sat up with her all night, and was with her till master baby made his appearance. Dr. Partridge attended her, and was very kind. She suffered very much, poor thing! but bore it most bravely. Charlie went off at dawn of day, and got a very nice 32nd woman (Mrs. Roberts), who only just arrived in time."

"Poor Mr. Studdy died to-day of his wound. Mrs. Hersham's and Mrs. Kendal's babies died. It is sad the number of children who are dying; they get diarrhoea, for which there seems no cure. We have by mutual consent given up the night watchings. I suppose we are grown braver, so we voted there was no necessity for any one to keep awake, and composedly resign ourselves to the arms of Morpheus."

"Monday, August 10th.—I was called up in the night to attend to my wee siege cousin. Charlie took Mrs. Roberts's place for some time,

but could not manage to pacify his infant son, who was crying lustily, so at last came down to call me. I went up and found the poor little thing required dressing and feeding, both of which operations I successfully performed, and then put him to sleep. Charlie went off at daylight to find another nurse, and brought back a copper-coloured individual of the name of Scott, who seems a good sort of woman; and Emmie and baby are both flourishing to-day. Captain Power has died of his wounds. He was shot here the same day as Sir H. Lawrence. The enemy made two heavy attacks on our intrenchments—one in the middle of the day, and the second this evening: it began just as we were kneeling down to prayers."

And again:—

"Monday, August 31.—Mrs. D. was taken ill this morning and confined in less than half an hour. I had just time to rush into the gentlemen's room and wake up Dr. Partridge, fly into Emmie's room and get a purdah, which we rolled her on to carry her into her old room where the shell had burst, before her third little son made his appearance. I was never more astonished in my life. When we had set down the bed I ran to ask Emmie for some baby clothes, as there were none ready; before I got back again I heard a cry, and the first thing I saw was the little new-born; the very image of his poor father; every one who saw it remarked it instantly. Emmie's nurse came in to wash and dress the poor little thing, and James has been all day trying to find a nurse, but has not yet succeeded, so I have been in attendance when necessary; but poor little Ally is too ill to be left, so I hope we shall find some one to come soon."

At length came the first relief, under Havelock; and of all the accounts of the scene which ensued the following seems to us the most graphic and life-like:—

"Saturday, September 26.—Yesterday evening, on the eighty-eighth day of the siege, our long-looked for and so often despaired-of 'relief' arrived. Never shall I forget the moment to the latest day I live. It was most overpowering. We had no idea they were so near, and were breathing air in the portico as usual at that hour, speculating when they might be in, not expecting they could reach us for several days longer, when suddenly, just at dark, we heard a very sharp fire of musketry quite close by, and then a tremendous cheering; an instant after, the sound of bagpipes, then soldiers running up the road, our compound and verandah filled with our deliverers, and all of us shaking hands frantically, and exchanging fervent 'God bless you's' with the gallant men and officers of the 78th Highlanders. Sir James Outram and staff were the next to come in, and the state of joyful confusion and excitement is beyond all description. The big, rough-bearded soldiers were seizing the little children out of our arms, kissing them with tears rolling down their cheeks, and thanking God they had come in time to save them from the fate of those at Cawnpore. We were all rushing about to give the poor fellows drinks of water, for they were perfectly exhausted; and tea was made down in the Tye Khana, of which a large party of tired thirsty officers partook, without milk or sugar, and we had nothing to give them to eat. Every one's tongue seemed going at once with so much to ask and to tell, and the faces of utter strangers beamed upon each other like those of dearest friends and brothers. In the crowd I suddenly found myself caught hold of by both hands, and warmly greeted by my old friend Walter Birch. Two old Peshawur friends also turned up, Captain C. and Mr. B. From the latter we heard the terrible fate of poor Edward and Maggie B. at Hissar. They were both murdered in May, soon after the disturbances first began at Delhi. Edward was shot on the parade-ground, and Maggie cut to pieces in the house. Willie B. has escaped to the hills from

Bareilly—he and a Mr. Hunter of his regiment (18th N.I.).”

After this the same casualties form the staple of the journal until the final rescue under Sir Colin Campbell.

There is something characteristic of the writer's sex in her horror at being allowed no time by stern old general to pack up her belongings:—

“Tuesday, November 17th.—Communication established to-day between the two forces. Sir Colin C.'s head-quarters are in the old 32nd mess-house, which was taken this morning.

“We were astounded this morning after prayers by the news that to-morrow night this place is to be evacuated. We are all to leave it, with only as much of our worldly goods as we can carry in our hands. I feel utterly bewildered, and yet so relieved to think we shall both be together, and the dreaded separations between husbands and wives averted, that I cannot realize the utter ruin it will be to us all in the loss of property and money we must leave behind. It is such a dreadful thing too for the sick and wounded ladies, close to their confinement, like poor Mrs. Anderson, and little children. It seems such an extraordinary step, after holding the garrison so long; no one ever dreamed for a moment of such a measure as evacuating Oude now. I trust it is all for the best. If we live to reach Calcutta, we shall be in a state of destitution. I think the best thing will be to return to our respective parishes.”

Having passed through the dangers and horrors of the retreat, and arrived in safety at Allahabad, we see this brave lady, not giving way to the delights of ease and rest after the fearful labours and anxieties of the last four months, but setting about cheerfully to gather together the poor orphans, who were running wild about the place, and to employ and improve their minds by forming them into a school:—

“Sunday, December 13th.—At eleven o'clock this morning we had service in the garrison chapel, where all the Lucknow refugees attended and returned public thanks to God for our merciful deliverance. The appropriate psalms were 34th, 71st, and 92nd; lessons, Exodus 15, Romans 12, and a special thanksgiving-prayer. Nearly one hundred partook of the Holy Communion. The offertory was given to the asylum founded by Sir H. Lawrence for soldiers' children in India. The collection was 250 rupees. After church I went with Mrs. Polehampton to the barracks and collected between thirty and forty children in a large empty room, where we opened our school. We have no books or any school appurtenances to help us, so it is rather difficult to manage. We divided the scholars into two classes, those who could read, and those who could not. I took the big ones, Mrs. P. the little ones. Considering how long they had been running wild, they are more tractable than one could possibly have expected. In the afternoon we drove down three in a buggy to the cantonments, which are extremely pretty. There are only about a dozen houses left. The bungalows were all destroyed by the mutineers, and no less than thirty-six officers murdered. The church is left standing, and is used for divine service, but all the interior fittings are destroyed.”

With the following simple and pathetic description of last Christmas-day in India we must close our extracts from this intensely interesting book:—

“Christmas-day, Allahabad.—The services of the Church are all we have to remind us of this joyful season. It is less like Christmas time than any I have passed, even in India—not the least cold, and not even the ghost of a mince-pie. That we should have been spared to see Christmas in

safety is a great cause of thankfulness and joy; but it is good to fix all our thoughts on the *real cause* we have for rejoicing at this season, and one must do so to feel in any degree glad. The church was very full. Emmie and Mrs. D. came from cantonments. The poor widows all looked so sad and tearful, there will be little mirth anywhere this Christmas, I fancy.”

Our readers will be able to judge of this book from the extracts which we have given. In a literary point of view it claims a high place; but criticism would here be out of place.

*Guide to the Systematic Distribution of the Mollusca in the British Museum.* Part I. By John Edward Gray, Ph.D., F.R.S., F.L.S., F.Z.S., &c. London: Printed by order of the Trustees.

This is one of the numerous works on systematic zoology that have issued either from the prolific pen of the curator of the Zoological Department of the British Museum, or from his able colleagues under his supervision. Like the rest of these works, it is based on the noble national collection, and, like them, it is issued by no house in the publishing “trade,” but can be obtained only in the hall of the Museum.

A very laconic preface sets forth the object of the work before us: it is intended “to explain the manner in which the collection of Mollusca and their shells is arranged in the British Museum, and especially to give a short account of the chief characters, derived from the animals, by which they are distributed, and which it is impossible to exhibit in the collection.” In accordance with this design, we find great prominence given, in the generic descriptions, to the characters of the *animal*, that is to say, the soft parts as distinguished from the calcareous deposit or shell; though, strictly speaking, the latter is as essential a portion of the animal as the former. The lingual ribbon, in particular, with the number, arrangement, form, and denticulation of its teeth, has received that measure of consideration which its importance deserves, and which the attention that Dr. Gray has of late years been bestowing upon this organ would have warranted us in expecting.

The present volume, which is but a portion of the entire work—the concluding part being announced as “in hand,” and as about to appear shortly—exhibits the excellences and defects common to Dr. Gray's zoological treatises, especially to those on the Mollusca. There is abundant evidence of labour and care, conscientiously devoted to the arrangement of this great division of living beings; and the general outline of the system enunciated is probably superior to that of any other extant. The characterization is almost always clear, precise, and differential—a great excellence; and the nomenclature is freed from that repulsive sesquipedalianism which disfigured Dr. Gray's earlier essays. The whole work, moreover, rests on the broad basis of a thorough, practical, and most extensive acquaintance with the subject on which he writes,—an acquaintance derived from the close and patient study of a long life, for the most part spent in the midst of the finest zoological collection in the world, with the whole bibliography of science at his call. It is no mean praise to say that the thin volume before us does no dishonour to such a foundation.

At the same time there are imperfections; or, at least, what appear such to us. In not a few instances natural affinities sufficiently ob-

vious are set at nought, and forms manifestly related in close kindred are violently separated, from the too great prominence assigned to certain technical characters, which are brought so close to the eye of the student as to assume unnaturally magnified dimensions. We find here, again, Dr. Gray's predilection for needlessly multiplying genera. What will our readers think of the genus *Chiton* being subdivided into the following twenty genera, viz., *Chiton*, *Enoplochiton*, *Radsia*, *Callochiton*, *Ischnochiton*, *Leptochiton*, *Sorica*, *Schizochiton*, *Acanthopleura*, *Maugeria*, *Copephum*, *Omythochiton* [q.v. *Onychochiton*?], *Molpalia*, *Toncia*, *Fannya*, *Katharina*, *Cryptochiton*, *Plaziphora*, *Hanleya*, and *Acanthochetes*?

The nomenclature, though not uncouthly harsh, is yet disfigured by barbarisms, some of which are ludicrously absurd. The adoption of the Greek patronymic termination for the indication of families was a most convenient canon, recommended by the Zoological Club of the Linnean Society some thirty years ago. The rule is, that when the etymon is of the second or third declension, the termination of the derivation shall be in *idae*; when of the first, or ending in *os purum* (i.e., *os* preceded by a vowel), the termination shall be in *ada*. The canon has not the slightest reference to *eidoc*, *form*, *resemblance*, as has been assumed by some naturalists, who make the termination invariably in *idae*. Dr. Gray's terminology appears to be selected by the good old “rule of thumb.” Sometimes we have it correct enough; e.g., *Cypræada*, from *Cypræa*; *Scalariada*, from *Scalaria*; then incorrect—*Bullida*, from *Bulla*; *Patellida*, from *Patella*, &c. But, waiving this, Dr. Gray does not seem to be aware of the simplest rule of classical derivation,—that the genitive, and not the nominative, form of the etymon is the foundation of the derivative. Ignorance of this canon has led him to commit such horrid barbarisms as *Phosina* (for *Photina*), from *Phos*; *Onchidorida*, for *Onchidoridæ* (he has *Doridida* for the very next family, and yet returns to *Goniidoridæ*); *Polycerada*, for *Polyceratida*; *Cerabanchia*, for *Ceratobanchia*; and (O shade of Homer!) *Conusida* (for *Conida*), from *Conus*!

We must also protest against a certain frivolity of which Dr. Gray is habitually guilty in his scientific nomenclature,—that of deriving generic appellations not only from the Christian names of women, but even from these in their familiar abbreviated forms. It was always considered a derogation from the dignity of science that he should have named two genera of *Buccinidae*, *Pollia* and *Lottia*, after Polly and Lotty, two ladies of his acquaintance. In the list of new-made *Chitons* just quoted, we have *Fannya* and *Katharina*, besides *Anna* and *Susania*, which occur elsewhere in the volume. Some lady conchologist will be presently returning the compliment with “*Jackia*” and “*Neddyia*.” And why not?

The definition of each genus is followed by a list of species, with references to published figures of the entire animal, chiefly in the valuable and useful “*Figures of Molluscan Animals*,” by Mrs. Gray. We have puzzled ourselves in vain to find the actual value of these lists. There is not a word, so far as we can see, to indicate to the reader what they include, or what they exclude. From the copiousness of some, we at first thought they might be intended to be complete, including all described species; a moment's examination, however, dispelled that notion. Then, we suggested that possibly the species contained in the Museum collection might be enumerated;



but the frequent omission of even common British species—species, too, referred to by name in the notes, rendered that supposition untenable. Lastly, we conjectured that the lists might include those species of which published figures of the animals exist; but we turned to the 'Zoology of the Samarang' and found there fine original figures of living Oriental Mollusca, of which no notice is taken in these lists;—and we rested from conjecturing. No doubt the author had a rule, and he ought to have explained it.

The text of the book is, of course, almost wholly technical; but there are valuable observations on economy and habits scattered here and there, a specimen of which we will quote from the article 'Chitonidae,' omitting the references to illustrative figures, copied from Lovén:—

"Many anatomists have proposed to separate these animals from the Mollusca, by forming them into a distinct sub-class, and have considered them more nearly allied to the *Annelides*; but I cannot see the slightest grounds for such a separation; and the observation of the development from the eggs, by Lovén, has entirely disproved any affinity to them. They chiefly differ from other Mollusca in the shells not being developed on the embryo until some time after they are hatched.

"The eggs are loosely united in clusters, on stones. Each egg is inclosed in a thick, vesicular, folded envelope. The embryo in the egg is oval, without any trace of shell, divided by a circular indentation into two nearly equal parts, close to which are attached the *cirri*, by means of which the movements of the embryo are effected. In the middle of the upper part there is a tuft of very fine filaments, which scarcely exhibit any movement. The lower half has two dark points (eyes), one on each side, close to the indentation.

"The young, when hatched, swim round the cluster of eggs, and are more elongated; the front is finely ciliated, and the anterior tuft of filaments occasionally vibrates; the hinder part extends more rapidly, and becomes conic. The back is marked with seven cross furrows; between these the first rudiments of the shell make their appearance in the form of close granulations. The animal bends frequently, is quite soft, can only swim, but soon after this begins to crawl, and by a circular indentation the mantle is separated from the foot. The eyes are seen more distinctly to be situated on the ventral side, and are indistinctly visible from above.

"The front portion of the animal is sprinkled with acute tubercles, principally on the upper surface. There is no trace of the mouth. The furrows of the mantle become more distinctly separated, and its margin more closely set with acute tubercles. The first shell appears in the form of narrow bands with irregular margins; they are seven in number; the three or four anterior are equal in breadth; the hinder diminish rapidly. The anterior filaments disappear.

"The animal sometimes swims and sometimes crawls. The front portion develops into the head, having a mouth, with curved folds in front. The eyes are situated on the sides on distinct protuberances, and consist of pigment-spots and lenses. The foot has not yet assumed its full size. The gills are not yet visible. The mantle advances over the head. The front shelly valve has advanced over the eye. The flat tuberculated surface in front of the valves is gradually diminished, and the eighth valve is produced behind the seventh.

"The valves are at first short, with an irregular wavy outline, but they increase in thickness and size by the addition of layers on the under surface; and as they increase, two deep notches are formed in the front of the outer sides, which are well marked in the adult shells.

"Lovén regards the circle of *cirri* as analogous to the *cirri* on the veil of the young of other

Gasteropods and Acephala; but in *Chiton* the veil is not developed into a broad extensile sail, and he compares the anterior portion, having the tuft of filaments, to the pear-shaped body which usually carries the flagellum in the marine Acephala. The veil is often absent in other Mollusca, or only appears as oral or labial tentacles.

"The valves are not formed by four united joints, and still less do they support the opinion that the hinder valve is the true shell, analogous to *Patella*, and the anterior valves supplementary on it.

"It has been the habit of conchologists to keep the valves of this genus attached to the dry mantle of the animal, and to regard them as a single shell; but it should be recollected that the separate valves are the analogues of the only parts of the molluscous animals which are usually kept in cabinets and studies by conchologists.

"It has been objected that the character derived from the form of the plate of insertion of the valves can only be seen by the destruction of the specimens, as they are usually kept in cabinets; but they can generally be seen from the under side, or through the substance of the mantle. When this is not the case, the form of the plate of insertion can be easily developed by paring away the under surface of the mantle, so as to show part of the edge of the valves, without injury to the specimen; and they may be easily made more visible through the inner side of the mantle by being soaked for a few hours in a weak solution of caustic potash; but care should be taken that the specimen is not left too long in soak, nor the solution be too strong, otherwise the margin will be dissolved.

"The form of the plate of insertion may also be easily predicted by inspecting the inner surface of the valves, for the notches in the margin leave an impressed line from the vertex of the valve, as they are gradually filled up by the growth of the valve.

"The valves are best separated from the coriaceous skin of the body, called the mantle, by soaking them in a strong solution of caustic potash, as then the plates of insertion are cleaned, and not broken, which they are likely to be if they are taken by force from the mantle.

"The number of notches in the plates of insertion is sometimes, but very rarely, liable to variation. In one specimen of *Chiton Bowenii*, in the Museum collection, the plate of insertion of the last valve but one has two notches on one side, but the normal single notch of the genus on the other.

"A *Chiton* has a carapace like an isopod Crustacean, a dorsal vessel like an *Annelid*, bilateral symmetrical reproductive viscera like an acephalous Mollusk, a head and foot like a patelloid Gasteropod, a posterior anus like the *Fissurellidae*, and branchiae like those of the brachyurous Crustacea. Such manifold affinities at once unite and sever this odd group from several most dissimilar classes."—DR. T. WILLIAMS."

The work is adorned by numerous good wood engravings, devoted to the illustration of the form and position of the animal, of the embryonic development, of important anatomical details, and, above all, of the dentition of the lingual ribbon.

*History of England from the Fall of Wolsey to the Death of Elizabeth.* By James Anthony Froude, M.A., late Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford. Vols. III. and IV. J. W. Parker and Son.

[Second Notice.]

MR. FROUDE's fourth volume deals with the events of the period of nearly seven years, which elapsed between the death of Cromwell and the death of the king. The divorce and execution of the queen, Catherine, whom the

Howard family had given to England; the Scottish troubles, and the battles of Solway Moss and Ancrum Muir; the French war of 1543-1544; the peace of Crèpy, in which Charles V. betrayed and deserted us; the French invasion of England in 1545; and the criminal proceedings against the Duke of Norfolk and the Earl of Surrey, almost immediately before the death of Henry himself;—are some of the main topics which are here brought before us. The most brilliant portion of the book is that which narrates the operations of the French sea and land forces on our coasts during the last summer but one of Henry's life; and which records also the successful gallantry with which Henry and his people encountered that formidable attack of our ancient enemies. Previous historians had, either from ignorance or from prejudice against Henry VIII., slurred over this great scene; Mr. Froude rightly and naturally dwells upon it; for it is in itself mark-worthy and glorious; and it goes far to justify his final eulogium on Henry as "a sovereign, who in trying times sustained nobly the honour of the English name."

If we consider how scanty was the population, and how meagre were the material resources of England three centuries ago, when the French were at St. Helen's, we can hardly limit our admiration of the spirit which our forefathers showed at that crisis, and the sagacity with which their ruler directed the national resources. The magnitude of the peril cannot be exaggerated. In the spring of 1545, Mr. Froude tells us:—

"The attitude of all the powers, Catholic or Protestant, in Europe towards this country depended on the issue of the struggle which the opening summer would bring with it. France was known to be straining every nerve to bring her old rival on her knees. Men, ships, and money were collected with unheard-of profusion; and the French themselves were so confident of success, that other nations shared inevitably, to some extent, the same expectations. The siege of Boulogne had not been pressed. The intention was to collect a fleet so large as absolutely to command the Channel. The occupation of the Isle of Wight—a more feasible enterprise than the march on London—would be the prelude of an attack on Portsmouth and the destruction of the fleet; and in the same stroke which crippled their naval power, the English would lose not Boulogne only, but their last hold upon the French soil. Montgomery, with five thousand men, was sent into Scotland to defend the Borders. The whole available strength of France remaining was collected at the mouth of the Seine. A hundred and fifty ships of war and twenty-five galleys, which had dared the dangers of the Bay of Biscay, and had come round from Marseilles, were to form the convoy of sixty transports and sixty thousand men. William the Norman had brought as large a force with him, but his fleet was nothing. The Spanish Armada was as powerful on the sea, but the troops intended for land service scarce amounted to half the army of Francis. The aim of the expedition was successfully concealed. Rumour pointed alternately to Scotland or the western counties, to Kent or Sussex, to the Humber, the Thames, or the Solent; and the English government, to be prepared on all sides, had a hundred and twenty thousand men in the field throughout the summer. Thirty thousand under Hertford, guarded the Marches of Northumberland; the Duke of Norfolk in Lincolnshire and Suffolk, Lord Russell in the West, were each in command of an equal force; while the Duke of Suffolk, with the fourth division, held Sussex, Kent, and Hampshire, and was prepared, if necessary, to cross the Channel. The garrisons at Calais, Guisnes, and Boulogne were, at the lowest, fifteen thousand strong. The

new fortresses along the coasts were largely manned. The number of English soldiers in receipt of pay fell scarcely short of a hundred and forty thousand, in addition to German contingents perpetually raised and perpetually useless, and the small but effective company of Italians under De l'Armi.

"On the sea, also, the returns were tolerably satisfactory. The ships, indeed, in commission, belonging to the crown, did not exceed sixty; but several were larger than the largest of the French, and all were more efficiently manned. The *Great Harry*, a new ship of a thousand tons, with a crew of seven hundred, carried Lord Lisle's flag. The *Venetian*, with the flag of Sir Peter Carew, was seven hundred tons; her crew four hundred and fifty. The rest were rather smaller, although they passed at the time as powerful, efficient vessels. In collective force, nevertheless, the enemy had greatly the advantage. The whole number of sailors in the fleet at the beginning of June amounted only to twelve thousand.

"The royal squadron, however, properly so called, formed but a small part of the naval strength of England. The sea-going population had not thought it necessary to discontinue their ordinary occupations; the Iceland and Ireland fishing-fleets sailed as usual in May; but there remained a number of vessels, of various sizes, belonging to Falmouth, Truro, Fowey, Plymouth, Dartmouth, Dittisham, Totness, Poole, Rye, Bristol, and other places, which through the winter had been out as privateers; and, having gorged themselves with plunder, were called in, as the time of danger approached, to join the lord admiral at Spithead. The two services had, indeed absorbed between them the effective male inhabitants of the coast towns. There was a fear that the home fisheries would be neglected, and an important item in the food of the people might fall short. But this anxiety was found unnecessary. The wives and daughters of the absent sailors along the western shores, the mothers of the hardy generation who sailed with Drake round the world, and explored with Davis the Polar Ocean, undertook this portion of their husbands' labours. 'The women of the fishers' towns,' wrote Lord Russell, 'eight or nine of them, with but one boy or one man with them, adventure to sail a-fishing sixteen or twenty miles to sea, and are sometimes chased home by the Frenchmen.'

"A greater difficulty was occasioned by the multitude of prisoners who had been brought in by the privateers, and could neither be efficiently kept, for want of men to guard them, nor could be allowed to escape without danger. Minor perils, however, could and must be overlooked. The whole serviceable fleet remaining in the English waters was collected by the end of June at Portsmouth—in all a hundred sail and sixteen thousand hands.

"In England itself party animosities were for the time forgotten. The counties vied with each other in demonstrations of loyalty. The Duke of Norfolk, after a general survey of England, reported that 'he found both gentlemen and all others very well minded to resist the enemy if they should land—the most part saying, 'My lord, if they come, for God's sake bring us between the sea and them.' The martial ardour had even penetrated to the highest places of the order who were generally exempt from military service: the Archbishop of Canterbury desired to have a battery of light artillery placed at his disposal for the defence of the coast of Kent. But the best blood of England, if we may judge by the list of names, was seeking in preference the more novel glory which might be earned in the fleet. Berkeleys, Carews, Courtenays, St. Clairs, Chichesters, Clintons, Cheyneys, Russells, Dudleys, Seymours, Willoughbys, Tyrrells, Stukeleys, were either in command of king's ships or of privateers equipped by themselves. For the first time in her history England possessed a navy which deserved the name; and in the motley crowd of vessels which

covered the anchorage at Spithead, was the germ of the power which in time was to rule the seas."\*

This volume is as fertile as its predecessors in proofs of the excess of Mr. Froude's zeal in favour of Henry. We will set one instance fully before the reader. In Chapter XIX. Mr. Froude cites a well-known passage from the *Lords' Journals*, which has usually been regarded as evidence of the excessive servility of Henry's parliaments. But Mr. Froude uses it to show that the king had acquired the special sympathy of his people in the troubles which Catherine Howard had brought on him, and in the painful necessity which he had been under of taking off her head. Mr. Froude says:—

"In England the feeling seems to have been unmixed compassion for Henry; and the meeting of parliament made an opportunity for the country to offer him some compensation, by acknowledging in an emphatic manner their sense of his services, and showing him the affection with which his subjects regarded him."

He then quotes the speech in which Lord Chancellor Audeley opened the parliament in Henry's presence—a speech in which Henry is likened to King David for his love of wisdom and for his victory over the Roman Goliath; and in which the most adulatory panegyrics are poured on him for his knowledge of the arts of war and government, and for his zeal for justice and religion. Mr. Froude also transcribes (quite accurately) the report of the clerks of the House, which states that during this harangue, "as the king's name was mentioned, every peer rose from his seat, and bowed;" and that—

"The Lords and Commons, as the chancellor concluded, again rose and bowed to the ground, 'as if acknowledging the truth of his words, and giving thanks to Almighty God, who had allowed so great a prince so long to remain among them.'"

Now, if nothing of the same kind was to be found in the *Journals* respecting Henry's other parliaments, we might, perhaps, agree with Mr. Froude in considering this demeanour of the parliament of 1542 as a "demonstration of regard by the Lords and Commons" towards the king under the peculiar circumstances of that period. But there are other speeches at other times, recorded in the first volume of the *Lords' Journals*, in which the flattery is to the full as sycophantic. For example, there is an oration of the Speaker of the House of Commons in the preceding year, which is in the same strain; and in 1536, Lord Chancellor Audeley and the Speaker of the Commons had grovelled in depths of servility, below which it was hardly possible for subsequent panegyrists to descend. The representative of the people's representatives then told the king to his face that he was a Solomon in wisdom, a Samson in strength, and an Absalom in beauty. The same functionary, at the dissolution of the same parliament, elaborately compared his sovereign to the sun,—

"All the which to hear  
Did Henry Tudor graciously incline."

Cromwell, at an earlier period, had poured forth the royal praises tolerably strong into the royal ears; but it is observable—and it is an awkward proof against Henry—that hardly anything of the kind appears in the records of the parliaments of the first years of his reign. The Commons' Speaker who harangued him at the close of his earliest parliament, showed,

\* The watchword at night was, perhaps, the origin of the "National Anthem." The challenge was, "God save the king;" the answer was, "Long to reign over us."

certainly, a little taint of the spirit of "assentatores, servum pecus;" but the three opening speeches of his first Chancellor, Wareham, which are preserved, are manly in their courtesy, and take at times even what we should now call a constitutional tone. We cannot help thinking that the old opinion is right, according to which the *Lords' Journals* are treated as heavy evidence of the subserviency to which Henry VIII. reduced his parliaments; nor can we recognize the fairness of taking a single specimen of parliamentary obsequiousness, ignoring all the others, and then treating the selected instance as proof of a remarkable effervescence of loyalty at a particular crisis.

A considerable part of this volume deals with Irish and Scotch affairs. They are admirably treated, especially the affairs of Scotland. Mr. Froude does full justice to that country; and it is not in vain that he demands our sympathy—

"on behalf of Scotland, that marvellous country, so fertile in genius and chivalry, so fertile in madness and crime, where the highest heroism co-existed with preternatural ferocity, yet where the vices were the vices of strength, and the one virtue of indomitable courage was found alike in saint and sinner. Often the course of this history will turn aside from the broad river of English life to where the torrents are leaping, passion-swollen, down from the northern hills. It will open out many a scene of crime and terror; and again, from time to time, it will lead us up into the keen air, where the pleasant mountain-breezes are blowing, and the blue sky is smiling cheerily. But turn where it may in the story of Scotland, weakness is nowhere; power, energy, and will are everywhere. Sterile as the landscape where it will first unfold itself, we shall watch the current winding its way with expanding force and features of enlarging magnificence, till at length the rocks and rapids will have passed—the stream will have glided down into the plain to the meeting of the waters, from which, as from a new fountain, the united fortunes of Great Britain flow on to their unknown destiny."

He judges the Irish character far less favourably; and his work will hardly acquire the same popularity westward of St. George's Channel that it will command northward of the Tweed. But Mr. Froude may console himself by his own remark, that—

"The Irish difficulty, under the Plantagenets, the Tudors, the Stuarts, and the Guelphs, has preserved one uniform characteristic. The country has exerted a magical power of transformation upon every one connected with it. The hardest English understanding has given way before a few years of residence there; the most solid good sense has melted under the influence of its atmosphere."

#### *Aus Amerika: Erfahrungen, Reisen, und Studien.* Von Julius Fröbel. Leipzig.

NUMEROUS as are the works relating to America which every year issue from the press, the interest of the subject is so great, that we can scarcely hear too much about it; while the opinions formed by a foreigner of the Americans of the United States—a people in some respects too closely resembling ourselves for us to be able to arrive at a correct judgment regarding them in all things—have a special claim on our attention.

It was in January, 1849, that Herr Fröbel was obliged, in consequence of circumstances connected with the political events that marked the memorable year of 1848, to leave Germany and seek a home in America. The



volume before us contains a record of the impressions which were made upon him during the early period of his residence in that country; but, as he was not in the habit of keeping a regular diary, he has been obliged to trust in great measure to his memory for the materials of which this his first volume is composed. In some respects this has been a disadvantage; but Herr Fröbel's favourite topic being man rather than nature, his readers do not lose so much as would have otherwise been the case, while they gain the benefit of his matured judgment, and of opinions not hastily formed or based on mere superficial knowledge. On his arrival at New York he was greatly struck by the contrast between German and American life; his first impression of which was delightfully refreshing:—"What," he says, "could be more so than a life of a thoroughly positive character, in which people are concerned with more important things than *kritik*. 'Give me,' he exclaims, 'a downright, nay, if it must be, even a stupid fact—a fact which has nothing to do with the speculations of our critics and sophists; this was the longing with which I came from Europe to America.' And certainly in no country was he so sure of finding what he wanted as in the United States. He especially notes what he considers as the principle that appears to actuate every citizen, namely, the striving after the highest which is within his reach. Amongst the Americans there is, he affirms, a curious blending of democratic and aristocratic tendencies; and it is on democratic grounds they applaud every one who succeeds in raising himself above his fellows, while they feel no interest in him who is content to remain in the background. Moreover, as it is bad enough when it is want of ability which prevents a man from elevating himself above his original position, it is a positive shame when he remains content with it from choice. At all hazards, to rise: this is the foundation of the system of morals established in the United States; and whoever does not make this maxim the rule of his life commits an offence against morality. But although real or apparent wealth, or the occupations which enable a man in the quickest and surest way to acquire riches, exercise a greater influence over the social position of the citizen than is the case in Europe, still, when wealth is obtained as the result of talent or the exercise of intellect, the possessor of it is held in higher estimation than if he had gained it through industry or accident alone. Thus a successful writer, an artist, or a physician, who has made a hundred thousand dollars, is thought more of than a soap-boiler who has made half a million.

From New York Herr Fröbel went to Washington, where he remained but a short time. In his intercourse there with some of the principal citizens of the Union, he observed a characteristic which we do not remember to have seen noticed by English writers; and that was the subdued tone of voice common to them all. "They are," he says, "neither talkative nor loud and boisterous. What they have to say, they say shortly, decidedly, clearly, and quietly." This subdued tone is even among the lowest classes considered as a mark of education, and on one occasion, when travelling in the Far West, he heard a man who in Germany would have belonged to the peasant class of some obscure province, remark, respecting a certain German prince, that he was no gentleman because he had heard him talking in a very loud voice at dinner in an hotel.

Of the aborigines Herr Fröbel relates many pleasing traits, such as their appreciation of beauty, their love for flowers, &c. On one occasion, when he was making an excursion in the environs of Tinotepet, he met with an Indian family, whose hut was situated in the forest, and almost concealed by streamers and garlands of the loveliest flowers of that beautiful region. By the women who inhabited this little bower he was most kindly received: they dressed eggs and prepared chocolate for him, brought him oranges and bananas, and when, on his taking leave, he was about to pay them, they assured him that it was as a guest and *de carino* they had received him. During another excursion, when he visited Tipitapa, he observed a custom as old as the Homeric ages: for in the same manner as Polycaste bathed Telemachus, he saw the wife of his host, on their rising in the morning, take a vase filled with water, cast it over her husband's head, and then carefully dry him with a towel, she singing the while the *Versos de la Viuda*, a favourite national air, with the pleasant consciousness that she herself was no mourning widow. Whilst he was staying in the village, he saw a play acted by priests for the edification of their flock. The plot had some resemblance to the *Tartuffe*, the principal character being a hypocrite and rascal, who endeavours to seduce his friend's wife. The wife, as well as the *Tartuffe*, were played by reverend fathers, the one who represented the lady speaking in a squeaking high falsetto voice, which, with a handkerchief concealing his head, were the only adjuncts he made use of to indicate the sex. The play, it appears, was of the coarsest possible character, but it excited endless peals of laughter amongst the audience.

During his residence in Nicaragua, Herr Fröbel says he had often an opportunity of observing the impressions made by the beauty of exceedingly romantic scenery, and of a more poetical life, upon the prosaic nature of the Anglo-Americans. Suddenly a light seemed to burst in upon them, which enabled them to perceive that the beauty of life and its enjoyments also have their rights. This power of adapting themselves to different modes of life Herr Fröbel considers to be much more characteristic of the Americans than of the English, and he also thinks that from this hitherto little-noticed trait may be drawn important references with regard to the future of America.

Although, as has already been mentioned, Herr Fröbel believes that "the noblest study of mankind is man," it must not be imagined that he has no admiration for nature's varied aspects; on the contrary, the descriptions he gives of scenery, and especially of the scenery of Nicaragua, are graphic in the extreme.

The third and last book into which Herr Fröbel's volume is divided, gives an account of his second residence at New York, and is dedicated to studies on American politics, and American socialism in its most extended sense. It is of equal interest with the preceding portions, but we have not space to enter upon a consideration of it. In conclusion, we must mention that in a forthcoming volume Herr Fröbel hopes to give some further studies on America which, as they will be brought down to a later period, will have more of life and vivid colouring about them than, so far as mere narrative is concerned, he has been able to give to a recital, for the materials of which he was obliged to draw principally on his memory.

## PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

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*Lives of the Sovereigns of Russia.* By George Fowler, Esq. 2 vols. Sampson Low, Son, and Co.  
*Urania. A Tale of Country Life.* By the Author of 'Amy Herbert.' Longman and Co.  
*Essays: Scientific, Political, and Speculative.* By Herbert Spencer. Reprinted chiefly from the Quarterly Reviews. Longman and Co.  
*Elementary History of the Progress of the Art of War.* By Lieut.-Col. J. J. Graham. Bentley.  
*The Sepoy Revolt: its Causes and its Consequences.* By Henry Mead. Routledge and Co.  
*Letters on India.* By Edward Sullivan. Saunders and Otley.  
*Violet Bank and its Inmates.* 3 vols. Hurst and Blackett.  
*The Hawkers and Street Dealers of Manchester and the North of England Manufacturing Districts generally.* By Felix Folio. Abel Heywood, Manchester.  
*Nova Scotia considered as a Field for Emigration.* By P. S. Hamilton. J. Weale.  
*The Sea-Side and Aquarium; or, Anecdote and Gossip on Marine Zoology.* By John Harper. Edinburgh: W. P. Nimmo.  
*Illustrations to be employed in Practical Lessons on Botany.* Prepared for the South Kensington Museum, by the Rev. Professor Henslow. Chapman and Hall.

THE practice of reprinting essays from the quarterly reviews has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished. It is, of course, very natural that an author should with difficulty be reconciled to the prospect of ideas to which he attaches importance, and the enunciation of which has cost him thought and labour, being, so far as the identification of his name with them is concerned, thrown away, from the transitoriness of the medium through which they were originally given to the world. In most cases, however, the durability of such writings will hardly be insured by the mere fact of their collection into a volume. Not merely the form, but the substance of these productions is usually little calculated for immortality, and in nine cases out of ten the author would do better to re-write them entirely. It is not every one who, writing in haste for a periodical, can bring his style to the finish of Macaulay, or colour it with the individuality of Sydney Smith. Mr. Spencer's *Essays—Scientific, Political, and Speculative*, are characteristic enough, and carefully written, too, but his style is terribly against him. Totally destitute of imagination and fancy, he is logical, mathematical, and remorselessly exact. The effect is that of a steam-engine trying to write English. Everything, from his own point of view at least, is logical and unanswerable; but everything is most tediously uniform. Step by step he proceeds in his argument with a merciless rigidity, utterly excluding any relief from digression or illustration. One could as easily imagine a locomotive quitting the rails to pursue a butterfly. His views are like his style—to more imaginative persons they must seem dismal and depressing, the more so, perhaps, from the evident conviction of the author, and the mass of solid argument he adduces in their defence. To Mr. Spencer the world is a factory, men and women mules and spindles, the skies grey, the flowers colourless, the very smoke of the cottages a straight pillar, or a series of rectilinear zigzags. Everything is necessity and iron fate. All Mr. Spencer's notions are labelled, clarified, and ready for reference at a moment's notice. In spirit, if not in the letter, he must feel in entire harmony with the Cambridge tutor who eulogized Paley for having reduced Christianity into a form that could be written out in examination-papers. This positivism, this determination to entertain no view that cannot be expressed in precise terms, necessarily render Mr. Spencer an imperfect critic of such subjects as style and music, of both of which he has treated; for in these, when the critic has done his utmost, there is still something incapable of logical statement and even verbal expression, and only to be apprehended by an instinct incomprehensible to him who has it not. So far, however, as science can take him, Mr. Spencer is a sure guide, and

his book is fully as instructive as fatiguing. We only regret that, *suadente diavolo*, he should have omitted the most characteristic and important of all his essays—that on 'The Theory of Population'—which appeared in the 'Westminster Review,' new series, vol. ii.

Reviewers unused to the smell of gunpowder, can hardly be expected to enter very critically into the merits of Lieutenant-Colonel Graham's *Elementary History of the Progress of the Art of War*. So far, however, as our limited acquaintance with the subject enables us to judge, it is a very excellent work of its kind, and very well calculated to fulfil its purpose of giving "a brief sketch of the composition of armies; the gradual progress of the art of war from the earliest ages up to the present time; and the generally-acknowledged maxims of modern warfare." We can speak with confidence of the lucidity of the style and the excellence of the arrangement; and although the critical portion of the treatise may not be distinguished by any striking or original features, it is perhaps on that account all the more likely to be sound and reliable. Some such manual must be indispensable to officers who aspire beyond the direction of movements on parade; and even non-professional readers will probably not be sorry to learn why Hannibal lost the battle of Zama—how Frederick the Great retrieved the disaster of Kollin—how Napoleon's victories were due to the inability of his adversaries to comprehend his startling innovations in the military art—and how simple good sense stood the Great Duke instead of profound science or daring originality.

Mr. Mead's ten years' experience as an Indian journalist entitles him to be heard on the causes and consequences of the Sepoy revolt, whatever amount of assent may be given to his conclusions. In the first edition of his book the hackneyed charges of incompetence and religious indifference were made against Lord Canning and the Indian Government. In *The Sepoy Revolt, its Causes and its Consequences*, Mr. Mead reiterates his assertions, with additional proofs and illustrations of the neglect and mismanagement which, as he alleges, nearly lost our Eastern empire. Though a strenuous advocate for the opening up of the close corporation of Leadenhall Street, Mr. Mead professes not to be influenced by indiscriminate zeal against the Company and its servants. He is proud, he says, of the long roll of eminent men which the Indian Government has produced, and if his vote could have availed for the purpose, one of the servants of the Company, the gallant Neill, should have commanded the Indian army, and another, Sir John Lawrence, should have governed the Indian empire. The transfer of the government to the Crown, would, he believes, only enlarge the field from which men of that stamp might be selected. We are still less disposed to regard what Mr. Mead states on educational and social than on military and political matters. Englishmen not connected with the Company, he supposes, have more opportunity of becoming acquainted with the native habits and feelings, and are likely to express their opinions more freely and impartially. The necessity for a less liberal plan of education, and for disregard of the religious belief of the natives, are points strongly urged by Mr. Mead. Without interfering with the domestic and social customs of the country, there is room, he says, for great improvement in the government of the Indian community. In Madras, which is the best managed of the presidencies, it is said that every rupee obtained from the ryots is divided into two equal parts, one of which reaches the general treasury, and the other remains to enrich the native middlemen and tax-gatherers. Since 1813 the commerce of India has expanded from two and a half millions to sixty-five millions sterling; and there is no limit to its further expansion; yet neither the Indian government nor the British empire obtain corresponding advantages. The men and the capital are waiting in England, and the soil and wealth are in India,

but they cannot be brought together until the natives are given over to the tender mercies of the Calcutta "nigger-drivers." It is alleged that not one-fifth of the area of India is at present cultivated, and that the people are making scarcely any advance in prosperity or in civilization. The privileged classes are enriched, but the mass of the people remain in poverty and wretchedness. As to education, idolatry has only given place to scepticism and infidelity among the natives trained at the government schools and colleges. The encouragement of colonization, and the employment of British capital and enterprise, can alone exert a gradual influence on the improvement of the country or the elevation of the people. In short, it is Mr. Mead's opinion that India cannot be happy till all restraints are removed from the European adventurers who would flock to Calcutta, for the purpose of amassing money in the shortest possible period, and by any and every means.

Mr. Sullivan's *Letters on India* begins by a flourish of modesty: his letters were originally printed for private circulation, and he had no idea of bringing them before the public. The reader will imagine the rest. Nevertheless we are glad that they have been published. The author has travelled and seen much of the world, and if somewhat deficient in refinement, both of style and feeling, does not want for other qualities more indispensable for the discussion of a practical matter like the government of India. Many of his remarks are striking, and afford much matter for reflection. He points out, for instance, that no civilized nation has yet been able to hold the territory of another except by the expulsion, the extermination, or the absorption, of the latter. Now it is very certain that the Hindoos can neither be expelled, nor exterminated, nor absorbed. Can we, then, expect to retain the country? The Sullivanian oracle is dumb; but we fancy we hear sturdy Anglo-Saxondom replying, with 'Punch's' Frenchman, when asked whether he thinks that he can catch a fox? "I don't know, *mon ami*, but I will try, I will try!" For our encouragement, it may be noted that conquerors have usually made it their first principle to govern their acquisitions for their own benefit, instead of their subjects', and that it is not only in our power, but is generally acknowledged as our duty, to administer our own possessions on a diametrically opposite system. That we have too often failed to do this Mr. Sullivan's book affords many unhappy proofs; at the same time we are justified in attributing much of our ill success to lack of judgment rather than of good intentions. We should not, indeed, think of accepting Mr. Sullivan as an infallible authority; but it is impossible to doubt the perfect sincerity with which he writes. Much instruction, and some amusement, may be gathered from these rough-and-ready pages.

Considering the amount of talent necessary to a really good novel, *Violet Bank and its Inmates* can hardly be thought entitled to that appellation. At the same time, it is considerably above the average of circulating-library fictions, possessing at once more interest, good feeling, and liveliness, than the majority of such publications, and being comparatively exempt from their accustomed twaddle and affectation. With more pains, and especially with an effort to write with greater force and passion, the author or authoress might, probably, yet do something worth a serious reader's time and remembrance.

*The Hawkers and Street Dealers of Manchester* is an attempt to perform for that class of the citizens of Cottonopolis what Mr. Mayhew has done for their brethren in London. The book appears less exact than Mr. Mayhew's, but more amusing, owing to the more finished roguery of the people whose manners and customs it undertakes to delineate. Here is an extract from the diary of a "lurcher"—*Anglic*, quack.—"No. 71, November 6. Mary Stubbs, — Street, sickness,

stich in the sid, aged 48. Bines, dressmaker. Fisik, 6 bottles of stuff and 2 boxes of pills; for which she ped me 23 shillins. Mind to call next week and mak her tak mor.—No. 72. Peter Mukormuck, a nish hodman, 7, — Street, sickness, a digg in the ribs, age 46. Fisik, a bottle of lamp hoi, and 2 bottles of salts and water colord pink; ped me 9 shillins and owes me the rest, 6 shillins.—No. 73. Lisa Poley, a nold ladi on her income. Sicknes, dry lites, age 72. Fisik, a quart bottle of my green mixture; ped me seven-an-siksence, an ows me a giny if she gets well." Verily "lurching" must be a good trade. We are not surprised that Morison, the hygeist, should have originally gained a livelihood, as he said, by culling (our author suggests, gulling) the simples!

Until Judge Haliburton gained himself a name in English literature, and Mr. Dawson made known to the scientific world the geology and natural resources of the province, there were few on this side of the Atlantic who knew, or cared to know, much about Nova Scotia. The tide of emigration had flowed towards other regions of North America, and the general idea about Nova Scotia was that it possessed little attraction for settlers, its climate being inhospitable, and its wealth chiefly depending on the fisheries of the adjacent seas. In 1829 Mr. Haliburton published his 'Historical and Statistical Account of Nova Scotia,' which was followed, after some years, by Gesner's 'Industrial Resources of Nova Scotia,' and more recently by Dawson's 'Handbook of the Geography and Natural History of Nova Scotia,' and his 'Acadian Geology.' In Montgomery Martin's work on the 'British Colonies' valuable information was also contained; but none of these publications were generally accessible to the classes of readers who might be tempted to emigrate to this part of North America. A committee of the colonists having determined to lay before the British public a brief statement of the nature and resources of the country, Mr. Hamilton has compiled, from the volumes already named, and from the latest official documents, *Nova Scotia considered as a Field for Emigration*. Making every allowance for the warm partiality of an official advocate, this brochure certainly presents a most favourable view of the claims of the colony. In its fisheries and in its mineral wealth it is far before any other district of North America. As a wheat-growing country it is inferior to Western Canada and the North-western States, and as a timber-producing country it is inferior to New Brunswick and to the British-American possessions on the coast of the Pacific. But taking all things into account, no colony offers greater advantages to the enterprising emigrant. The climate is more healthy than that of the old country, and the soil cannot be very poor when we are told that the farmers grow excellent hops for their own home consumption. As to social and political matters English emigrants would find themselves more at home than in the United States, and rapid advances have of late years been made in engineering and other public works, by which the resources of the colony will be developed. Mr. Hamilton's report gives the most recent statistics as to produce, exports, education, postal facilities, roads, railroads, and canals; and already the electric telegraph submarine cable is at work between St. John's, Newfoundland and the Nova Scotian lines, in correspondence with the whole of North America, to be connected, it is hoped, this summer with Europe by the Great Atlantic cable. The whole area of the province is nearly 18,600 square miles, or about 12,000,000 acres; and of this area, Cape Breton forms about 2,000,000 acres. In length the country is about 350 miles, varying in breadth from 50 to 100 miles, between N. lat. 43° 25' and 47° 10', and W. long. 59° 40' and 66° 25'. The geographical position and the nature of the coast offer great advantages in a commercial point of



view. Mr. Hamilton's report, which is published by authority of the Provincial Parliament of Nova Scotia, deserves the attention of all who meditate emigration to North America. A map of the colony is given, and extracts from public documents.

#### New Editions.

*History of the War in Afghanistan.* By John William Kaye. A new edition, revised and corrected, in 3 vols. Vol. III. Bentley.  
*The Countess de Bonneval: her Life and Letters.* By Lady Georgiana Fullerton. 2 vols. Hurst and Blackett.  
*Buchanan's Christian Researches in India; with the Rise, Suspension, and probable Future of England's Rule as a Christian Power in India.* Edited by the Rev. W. H. Foy. Routledge and Co.  
*Yarra Yarra; or, the Wandering Aborigine: a Poetical Narrative, in thirteen Books.* Fifth edition, enlarged. Ward and Lock.

THE new volume of Mr. Kaye's *History of the War in Afghanistan* completes the work. Valuable as are the writer's other productions, it would probably have been better for his literary reputation if he had never written anything but this. Not only is it invaluable for the mass of documentary evidence it contains, but we must almost go back to Thucydides to find an historian more distinguished for judgment and sound sense than the chronicler of British glory and shame in the Hindoo Koosh.

*The Countess de Bonneval* is a translation of the French originally noticed by us [LIT. GAZ., No. 2108]. We have now, therefore, only to express our cordial satisfaction at seeing this fascinating work rendered into the vernacular of the authoress.

Mr. Foy's edition of *Buchanan's Christian Researches in India, &c.*, is an audacious attempt to force an obscure name into notice under cover of a distinguished one. Now that Indian missions are likely to excite a large share of public notice, we can easily conceive that many will be glad to read the portions of Buchanan's standard book which relate to the subject, but not so easily that they will rejoice at finding them coupled with—we might almost say swallowed up in—the lucubrations of a man of whom nobody ever heard. It might not be so much amiss if these possessed any value, but really the only trace of ability we can find about Mr. Foy is his ingenuity in making people buy him whether they will or no.

We have already spoken well of Mr. Cornwallis's *Yarra Yarra; or, the Wandering Aborigine*, and are glad to find from this new edition that the public agree with us.

#### Miscellaneous, Pamphlets, &c.

*La France ou l'Angleterre? Variations Russes sur le Thème de l'Attentat du 14 Janvier.* Par Iscander (A. Herzen). Tribner & Co. 1858.  
*The Mind—its Substance and Solace.* Two Lectures. By Charles Fort. Reading: T. Barcham; London: Hamilton and Co.  
*The Triple Curse; or, the Evils of the Opium Trade in India, China, and England:* being the Report of a Speech delivered at Guildhall, Bath. By J. Passmore Edwards. Judd and Glass.

M. HERZEN'S *La France ou l'Angleterre* derives some interest from the position of the author. A Russian and a Socialist!—how can we help feeling curious as to the opinions and expressions of such a *homo nature*? We are glad to find that, although he makes rather too much parade of that logical consistency, the pursuit of which is apt to lead Continental reasoners into all manner of quagmires, M. Herzen writes in the main like a man of sense. By the emancipation of the serfs, he says, Alexander II. has inaugurated an entirely new era in Russian politics, and committed himself to progress in a totally opposite direction to that followed by Napoleon III. A Russian alliance with France would therefore be absurd and suicidal—an alliance with England, just the reverse. From the tone in which the author writes, we should think he would find little difficulty in obtaining permission to return

to Russia, should such be his wish. Whenever this comes to pass, he will take back a good account of the English, of whose invincible attachment to liberty he speaks in terms of enthusiastic admiration.

Mr. Ford's lectures on *The Mind—its Substance and Solace*, contains something that is good, more that is very commonplace, and which must have been the reverse of lively in delivery.

Mr. Edwards's speech on India, entitled *The Triple Curse; or, the Evils of the Opium Trade*, is a mere declamation. We candidly confess that we have as yet no opinion at all on the subject of the opium traffic; and assuredly the perusal of a hundred pamphlets like this would in nowise assist us to form one.

#### List of New Books.

Amos's (A.) *Martial and the Moderns*, 8vo, cl., 8s.  
 Angel's (An) *Message*, fcp. 8vo, cl., 5s.  
 Auerbach's (A.) *Christian Gospels*, crown 8vo, cl., 10s. 6d.  
 Bingham's (R.) *Sermons*, fcp., cl., 5s.  
 Border Angler, 18mo, cl., 3s.  
 Brewer's *Guide to Scripture History—Old Testament*, 18mo, cl., 2s. 6d.  
 British Catalogue of Books published during 1858, royal 8vo, swd., 5s.  
 Bunbury's (Selina) *Sir Guy d'Esmeré*, 2 vols., post 8vo, cl., 21s.  
 Cole's (A. W.) *Lorimer Littlewood*, 8vo, cl., 10s. 6d.  
 Coleridge's (S. T.) *Letters*, &c., edited by Allison, post 8vo, cl., 5s.  
 Collins's (W. W.) *Rambles beyond Railways*, 8vo, cl., 10s. 6d.  
 Cressy's *Decisive Battles of the World*, new edit., 8vo, cl., 10s. 6d.  
 Cousen's (Mrs. U.) *Constitution of Man*, square, cl., 1s. 6d.  
 De Pontes (Madame L.) *Poets, &c., of Germany*, 2 vols., post 8vo, cl., 16s.  
 Dickens's (C.) *Domby and Son*, cheap edit., crown 8vo, cl., 5s.  
 Games for all seasons, square, cl., 3s. 6d.  
 Gibson's *Struggles of a Young Artist*, 12mo, cl., 5s. 6d.  
 Harper's (J.) *Sea-side and Aquarium*, 16mo, cl., 2s. 6d.  
 Horse and Hound, by Nimrod, 3rd edit., post 8vo, cl., 10s. 6d.  
 Indian Religion, post 8vo, cl., 2s.  
 Instruction in the Practical Use of the Blow Pipe, 12mo, cl., 7s.  
 Jeffrey's (A.) *History of Roxburghshire*, 2 vols., post 8vo, cl., 7s. 6d.  
 Kemp's (R.) *How to Lay out a Garden*, 2nd edit., post 8vo, cl., 12s.  
 Lady's (A.) *Diary of Sleep*, 12mo, cl., 4s. 6d.  
 Lectures to Young Men's Christian Association, 1857-8, cr. 8vo, cl., 4s.  
 McCausland's (D.) *Sermons in Stones*, 3rd edit., small 8vo, cl., 4s.  
 Maxwell's (W. K.) *Hector O'Halloran*, 12mo, hbk., 2s., cl., 2s. 6d.  
 Mead's (H.) *Seppoy Revolt*, 2nd edit., fcp. 8vo, cl., 2s.  
 Miller's (H. D.) *Anglo-Indian Word-Book*, 18mo, swd., 1s.  
 Miller's (Hugh) *Life and Times*, by Brown, 2nd edit., fcp. 8vo, cl., 4s. 6d.  
 Mylne's (G. W.) *Children of the Old Testament*, 18mo, cl., 2s.  
 Souter's *First School-Reader*, new edit., 12mo, cl., 2s. 6d.  
 Stephen's (J.) *Questions to Stephen's Commentaries*, 8vo, cl., 10s. 6d.  
 Temple's (R.) *Reading Lessons on Social Economy*, 18mo, cl., 1s. 4d.  
 Toddhunter's *Algebra*, crown 8vo, cl., 7s. 6d.  
 Two Thousand Questions on Old Testament, 18mo, cl., 2s.—Key, 2s.  
 Ward's (Mrs.) *Handy and Hunter*, fcp., cl., 5s., gilt, 5s. 6d.  
 Weatherly's *Guide to New Course of Travels*, 2nd edit., 8vo, cl., 12s.  
 Wood's (Rev. J. G.) *Common Objects of Country*, illust., fcp., cl., 3s. 6d.  
 Worship of God, &c., 12mo, cl., 3s. 6d.  
 Wright's (W.) *Flashes*, &c., 12mo, cl., 5s.  
 Yonge's *Parallel Lives of Ancient and Modern Heroes*, pt. 8vo, cl., 4s. 6d.

#### ARTICLES AND COMMUNICATIONS.

##### TRANSLATIONS FROM THE GERMAN.

##### DESPONDENCY.

THERE travels a wasting fire  
 From vein to vein;  
 Thy shadow is not more faithful  
 Than is this pain.  
 I count the dull hours passing,  
 So sad—so slow;  
 But to me they bring no changing  
 As they come and go.  
 The spring-time is well-nigh over—  
 'Twas like a dream;  
 On the hedge wild roses are hanging,  
 Yet blind I seem.  
 The nightingale's notes are ringing  
 O'er wood and lea;  
 Let her warble, or let her be silent,  
 What is't to me?  
 I only can feel for ever  
 Within my heart,  
 That from thee, O best beloved one!  
 I'm torn apart.  
 Thy shadow is not more faithful  
 Than is this pain;  
 And travels the wasting fire  
 From vein to vein.

GEIBEL.

##### THE THREE HORSEMEN.

FROM a lost field three horsemen go:  
 Why ride they on so slow, so slow?  
 Out of their wounds wells forth the blood,  
 And stains their steeds with a gory flood.  
 From rein to stirrup it laves away  
 The dust and foam of a hard-fought day.  
 So slowly, softly tread the steeds,  
 Each seems to know his master bleeds.  
 The riders' hands are grasped in vain—  
 Their swaying seats they scarce retain.  
 Each on the other gazes now,  
 And thus in turn they murmur low:—

"At home a beauteous maid's mine own,  
 And yet I die ere set of sun!"  
 "I've house and lands, and gold in store—  
 Never shall I behold them more!"  
 "In God alone I trust, yet I  
 Can feel it hard, too, thus to die!"  
 And following close on that death-ride,  
 Swift through the air three ravens glide.  
 While croaking, thus they part their prey:  
 "Feast thou," "Feast I," "Feast all to-day!"  
 LENAÜ.

As, sunk in thought, through meads I stray'd  
 To seek the greenwood's welcome shade,  
 Nodding in friendly guise, I spied  
 A little flower my path beside.

"I know, sweet flower, why, at my head,  
 Thou wavest thus thy gentle leaf;—  
 I'll pluck thee for my maiden's breast,  
 And on her heart thy cheek shall rest."

Then, as I bent, upon my ear,  
 From bank and meadow, far and near,  
 A thousand tiny voices fell—  
 "Ah! prythee, gather me as well!" REDWITZ.

#### THE LITERARY FUND AND ITS REFORMERS.

THE small clique of literary men who have undertaken to revolutionize or to destroy the Literary Fund, have pledged themselves to stand or fall with the allegations of a pamphlet printed and distributed by them, and entitled, 'The Case of the Reformers in the Literary Fund.' At the anniversary meeting, the principal statements contained in that pamphlet were shown to be utterly without foundation; but in order to give to the contradiction as wide a circulation as the original accusation, a detailed reply has been printed for circulation. Believing, as we do, that the Literary Fund has been, and continues to be, of infinite benefit to our literary brethren, we are glad to contribute to its defence by making the committee's conclusive answer to a very unfair attack as widely known as possible. We therefore print it in full:—

##### Summary of Facts.

In answer to allegations contained in a pamphlet entitled 'The Case of the Reformers of the Literary Fund: stated by Charles W. Dilke, Charles Dickens, and John Forster.'

The pamphlet states that the "movement against the management of the Literary Fund" originated in "two great abuses"—1st. "The cost of administering its affairs;" 2nd. "The constitution of the managing committee." The charges brought against the society under these heads are as follow, stated and answered separately in the order in which they arise in the pamphlet:—

I. p. 3.—"The amount of the cost in the last accounts (1856) very nearly equalled one-half of the whole money distributed; that is to say, the sum distributed in relieving claimants was 1,223*l.*, and the expense of the distribution was 532*l.*"

The sum of 532*l.* represents, not "the expense of distribution," but the whole disbursements of the society. The comparison of the expenditure with the sum distributed is false in principle, because the expenditure is incurred in the creation, and not in the distribution, of the fund; and it is fallacious as a test of management, because the claims are liable to considerable fluctuations, while the outlay for the maintenance of the society does not very materially vary. Thus in 1855 and 1857, the sums distributed to claimants were respectively 1,665*l.* and 1,780*l.*, to which the expenditure bore a proportion of, not one-half, but less than one-third.

If this erroneous test be applied to the early period of the society, when its affairs are asserted to have been managed with the utmost economy, it will be found that the comparison is largely in favour of the present time. As an instance selected by one of the organs of the "Reformers," reference may be made to the cash account of the year ending in April, 1801, which has been adopted, even to a misprint, as the foundation of a purely imaginative calculation by a writer who,

in addition to many extraordinary misrepresentations, computes the average annual expenditure of a series of years, including this year, to have been 47l. 6s. From a careful investigation into the cash-books, it appears that the sums distributed to claimants in the year ending in April, 1801, was 257l. 10s., and that the expenditure was 81l. 15s. 5d., being at the rate of thirty-two per cent. It is necessary to observe that at that period the society was at no expense for a house or chambers, and that in four years afterwards (1805-6) the expenditure was increased by about 195l. per annum for a house, which sum added to the other disbursements, discloses an expenditure of considerably more than cent. per cent. upon the amount distributed to claimants. The following are the items of expenditure, extracted from the cash-book, for the year from April, 1806, to April, 1807, the first complete year in which the rent and charges of a house entered into the disbursements:—

Clerk "remuneration" ..	£36 15 0	
Collector ditto ..	31 10 0	
Collector's bill ..	7 3 0	
		£75 8 0
Printing ..	33 11 9	
Stationery ..	8 17 6	
		42 9 3
Rent, taxes, and rates ..	195 0 0	
Gratuity to servant of house ..	5 5 0	
		200 5 0
Total expenditure ..	£318 2 3	
Amount distributed in relief ..	243 11 0	
Excess of expenditure over amount distributed ..	£75 11 3	

From this statement it will be seen that the current unavoidable outlay of the society, irrespective of the expenditure connected with the house, had risen in 1806 to 117l. 17s. 3d., an increase of nearly 50 per cent. upon the expenditure of 1800, while the amount distributed in relief had not only not increased in proportion, but had actually in that year diminished. It will be seen also that the expenditure in 1806, exclusive of the house, was equal to 48 per cent. upon the amount distributed, and that the expenditure, including the house, bore a proportion to the amount distributed of 130 per cent., that is to say, that the proportion of the expenditure to the grants was nearly 100 per cent. higher in 1806 than it is now. A comparison between 1806 and 1857 shows that in the latter year there were more than double the number of applicants relieved, and upwards of seven times the amount granted in relief.

	No. of Grants.	Amount Granted.
1806 .....	26	£245 11 0
1857 .....	55	1,780 0 0

It would be unnecessary to enter into any explanation respecting the "expense of distribution," but for the frequent and disingenuous use which has been made of the phrase. The expenditure of the Literary Fund is devoted to the machinery by which the income of the society is sustained and improved, to the active and incessant operations by which the basis of support is extended year after year, and to the means by which the interests of the institution are upheld and protected in the midst of the numerous claims which solicit the benevolence of the public. The distribution of the resources thus obtained constitutes, in reality, the lightest portion of the labours of the paid officers of the society.

The practical test of management lies, therefore, in the relations of income and expenditure. The income for 1856, the year referred to in the 'Case,' was 2,664l., the whole expenditure 532l.—one-fifth, or 20 per cent.

The expenditure consists mainly of two items—the secretary and the house. The following are the details for 1856:—

Rent and expenses of chambers ..	£201 12 8
Secretary and collector ..	221 3 4
Incidental expenses ..	106 14 6
Law expenses ..	2 10 0
	£532 0 6

**Secretary.**—The office of secretary was created on the 13th April, 1836, on the motion of Mr. Dilke. The duties had been previously performed by a clerk. Mr. Blewitt was elected secretary on the 13th March, 1839, at a salary of 100l. a year, with apartments, and 20l. a year for coals, servants, &c. On the 11th March, 1840, the thanks of the general committee were voted to Mr. Blewitt for his "great zeal and assiduity, and more particularly for his excellent arrangement of the documents belonging to the society." This resolution was moved by Mr. Dilke, and seconded by Dr. Taylor. A similar resolution, thanking him for his "extraordinary exertions" on behalf of the society, and accompanied by a gratuity of 50l., was passed in the following June. Mr. Dilke was present at this meeting. The sum of 20l. for coals, &c., was raised to 40l. in January, 1841, on the motion of Mr. Foss, seconded by Mr. Dilke. Mr. Blewitt's salary was increased to 150l., on the recommendation of the general meeting of the corporation, on the 9th March, 1842. Mr. Dilke was present at this meeting. It was again increased, on a similar recommendation of the general meeting, on the 11th March, 1846, to 200l., its present amount, the increase being accompanied by the thanks of the general meeting to Mr. Blewitt for his "valuable services." Mr. Dickens was present at the meeting of the committee by which this recommendation was adopted. The general body of the corporation, by whom this salary was recommended, have continued to sanction it by their votes at the general meetings annually to the present year.

**House.**—The possession of a house was one of the objects strenuously insisted upon by Mr. Williams, the founder of the Literary Fund. He regarded a house as being indispensable to the progress and stability of the Fund; but he was not able to accomplish his purpose till 1805, when he considered it wise to expend 150l. a year on the rent of a house, although the total income of the society was at that time only 800l. 19s. 11d. From 1805 to 1818 the society occupied a house in Gerrard Street, the rent, taxes, and rates during that period amounting, exclusive of house expenses, to 195l. per annum. Mr. Williams lived in the house till his death in 1816.

In 1811 the society took unfurnished apartments in Great Queen Street, at 105l. a year.

In 1820 the society removed to unfurnished chambers in Lincoln's-Inn Fields, at 105l. a year, paying a premium of 110l., which at 10 per cent., raised the total rent to 126l. a year.

In June, 1840, the general committee ordered the secretary to look out for an eligible house, and report thereon to the committee. The secretary placed himself in communication with the sub-committee, to whom such questions were always referred, and of which Mr. Dilke was a member. After visiting some houses which were not considered eligible, the sub-committee, in November, 1840, recommended the general committee to take the present premises in Great Russell Street. In the following week the general committee adopted the recommendation, and empowered the sub-committee to obtain a lease. The premises were accordingly taken upon lease at 140l. per annum, and a sum of 30l. was paid down as composition for taxes. In December, 1840, the first meeting of the general committee was held in these chambers, when the minutes of the preceding meeting were read and confirmed. Mr. Dickens and Mr. Dilke were both present.

These facts, then, are established: that the current expenditure for a house was recommended by a sub-committee, of which Mr. Dilke was a member; that it was adopted by the general committee, of which Mr. Dickens and Mr. Dilke were members; and that it was confirmed at a meeting of the general committee, at which both Mr. Dickens and Mr. Dilke were present. The amount of responsibility of the present committee, with reference to this item of expenditure, is shown in the dates of their election. Of the

twenty-five members who constitute the present general committee, including the president and the registrars and treasurers, seventeen have been elected since the chambers in Great Russell Street were taken, and they have consequently come in under the conditions laid down by their predecessors, and are bound by the lease to which Mr. Dickens and Mr. Dilke, and not they, were parties.

The objection urged by the authors of the 'Case' against the "constitution of the managing committee," is, that the council are no longer permitted to exercise the privilege they formerly enjoyed of being present at the meetings of the committee, by which alteration of the old system, it is alleged, a salutary check on abuses has been withdrawn. It appears, however, that the responsibility of this expenditure on a house, one of the principal abuses complained of, rests chiefly with the council; for the board by which the chambers in Great Russell Street were taken was composed of eleven members of the committee and fourteen of the council.

**Comparative Results of Present and Former Management.**—The following particulars represent a comparison between two periods: the eighteen years preceding the date of Mr. Blewitt's appointment, and the eighteen years that have elapsed since, to the close of the financial year of 1856:—

TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	TOTAL INCOME.
From 1821 to 1838 .. £10,043 11 4	From 1821 to 1838 .. £25,711 3 10
" 1839 to 1856 .. 13,920 4 11	" 1839 to 1856 .. 30,063 13 7
Total increase of Expenditure in the latter period .. £3,876 13 7	Total increase of Income during the latter period .. £4,352 9 9
Deduct total increase of Expenditure .. 3,876 13 7	
Net Increase of Income From 1839 to 1856 .. £4,352 9 9	

The result of this comparison is, that the income was increased during the latter period by an amount equal to 25 per cent. on the whole income of the former period.

The grants have increased in proportion. During the first period they amounted to 17,023l. 5s., during the second period to 23,155l.; showing an increase on the latter of 6,131l. 15s.

II. p. 3.—"The managing committee, taking advantage of a mistake in the wording of the charter, have been able to dispense, at their meetings, with the presence and assistance of the council."

It had long been the practice to admit the members of the council to the meetings of the committee, with the right of voting, under a certain bye-law, which in general terms gave them that privilege. In June, 1847, Sir Harris Nicolas, a member of the general committee, gave notice of a motion to the effect that the bye-law was at variance with the provisions of the charter, which limited to four the number of the members of the council who should form part of the general committee. A case upon the whole question was submitted to Mr. Serjeant Merewether, who confirmed the view taken by Sir Harris Nicolas, and declared that the bye-law, as it had been construed in practice, was "absolutely null and void." This opinion and the original case were submitted for revision to the then Attorney-General, afterwards Chief Justice Jervis, and Mr. Cairns, the present Solicitor-General. They confirmed the opinion of Mr. Serjeant Merewether,—adding that, in their opinion, all the acts of the committee, during the period it had been constituted according to the bye-laws, were invalid; that the committee would be restored to its proper constitution by all persons, except those elected under the charter, ceasing to attend its meetings; and that, when so constituted, it might render valid all past acts, by reciting and confirming them at two successive meetings. The following passage contains their construction of the charter in reference to the council:—

"There are not, as we think, any original or independent powers given to the council by the charter, or which can now be given to the council, consistently with the charter."

The managing committee, therefore, did not "take advantage of a mistake in the wording of



the charter," to dispense with the presence of the council; but, under the advice of the highest legal authorities, the council voluntarily withdrew to enable the committee to give legal effect to the provisions of the charter.

Acting strictly according to the advice of counsel, the general committee, on the 10th of November, 1847, passed a resolution confirming all the past acts of the society; and on the 24th of November, 1847, they confirmed the minutes of the previous meeting, adopting at the same time the following resolution:—

"That in confirming the minutes of the 10th instant, the committee are desirous of thus again distinctly recognizing their entire acquiescence in the opinion given by counsel of the constitution, according to the charter, of the committee charged with the conduct and management of the affairs of the society."

Mr. Dickens was present at this meeting, and voted for this resolution, which was carried unanimously. Mr. Dickens was also present at a meeting of the general committee on the 12th of January, 1848, at which a report, presented by Sir Robert Harry Inglis, as chairman of a special committee, recommending the general committee to abrogate all bye-laws and regulations which "militated against the proposed arrangements for the management of the society and the construction of the charter according to the opinion of counsel," was adopted.

III. p. 4.—"The council has now no existence but in name, never meets, and never will meet; the general committee having decided that it cannot be so much as called together by any human authority. The general committee itself, in other words, is irresponsible."

The committee had no power to decide that the council could not be called together, and never did make such a decision. The council was legally disqualified by the charter that created it. The committee never was responsible to the council, and the cessation of the council could not render it irresponsible. It is now, as it always has been, responsible to the corporation.

IV. p. 4.—Corrupt practices are imputed as the consequences of the irresponsibility which the committee are alleged to have secured by the exclusion of the council. Three examples are given:—

"One member of the committee made out, from the society's secret books, a list of persons who had been relieved, and gave this list to a publisher."

Again:—

"At the time when the committee were doling out relief in such single donations as five, ten, and twenty—no instance (it is believed) exceeding forty—pounds, they voted one hundred pounds each to the widows of two of their own members; and as one of the deceased was a man of fortune, who bequeathed two legacies of a hundred guineas each to friends, and as no application for relief had been made by his widow, it is fair to assume, that but for troublesome inquiry and comment, such self-apportionments of the funds would have become by no means uncommon."

The first of these cases occurred nineteen years ago. The delinquent member was expelled.

Of the other two cases, one occurred twenty-nine, and the other thirty years ago. Both had the strongest claims on the society, from the great services rendered to the fund by the deceased members, and the statements of distress laid before the committee. The resolution referring to the situation of the widow of one of these gentlemen, a distinguished critic and biographer, who had for twenty-six years zealously devoted himself to the promotion of the interests of the fund, fully explains the grounds on which the grant was made:—

"Resolved unanimously, That the meeting has heard with the deepest sorrow the pressing necessities of the widow and family of the late —, the distinguished author of —, and other works, and long one of the — of the society, who, from an early period of its commencement to the day of his decease, continued to mark his zealous attachment to its interests, not merely by his pecuniary contributions, but by the application of

his fine talents to the promotion of the great objects for which it was instituted.

"Resolved unanimously, That under these circumstances, the widow and family of the late —, whose eminent services in support of this society will ever be held in grateful remembrance, have a very powerful, and hitherto an unprecedented, claim upon its funds; and although the largest sum given in similar cases has never exceeded £50, the sum of £100 be, in this peculiar instance, granted to Mrs. — for the benefit of herself and family."—[May 22, 1828.]

The resolution in the second case is equally explanatory, testifying to the "zeal and exertions of the deceased, from which, for a series of years, the society had derived the most essential benefits;" and adding, that the committee had received the "painful communication that the widow of the deceased was left, with six young children, in circumstances which rendered the aid of the society desirable." [November 11, 1829.] Five years after this grant was made, it came to the knowledge of the committee that the deceased had left some money in the funds. A memorandum to that effect is preserved amongst the papers relating to the case. It is scarcely necessary to observe, that the grant was made upon the faith of the statements of distress communicated to the committee.

Whether these grants are properly described as "self-apportionments of the funds," or whether the grounds on which they were voted can be considered adequate or satisfactory, are questions which do not concern the present committee. The imputation conveyed by the reference to these grants in the pamphlet is answered by the dates of the transactions themselves, which took place many years before the present committee was in existence.

But this is not the whole charge. These alleged abuses are brought forward as "examples of abuse of trust," committed after the council had ceased to "superintend all the affairs and concerns of the society," and when the committee, left to itself, had become irresponsible. The answer is again found in the dates. The "superintendence" of the council ceased in 1847; these "examples of abuse of trust" took place in 1828 and 1829, that is to say, upwards of twenty years before. If, therefore, they were acts of corruption, the discredit of them must be transferred to that system of double government which the present constitution, under the provisions of the charter, has displaced.

V. p. 6, 7.—"It never could have seemed possible to him [the Founder] that more than half a century after its establishment, it would remain one of the Fund's bye-laws that a man who had written a book, however worthless, might claim the advantages of the institution; but that a man who had only written in periodicals, however powerfully, must be entirely excluded: which bye-law received actual illustration, not ten years ago, in the deliberate refusal of relief to a man dying of literary exertion, who had contributed to the highest class of periodicals literary matter more than equal to twenty-five octavo volumes."

Upon reference to the applicant's own statement, it appears that he estimated his periodical writings at "six or eight volumes *duodecimo*;" magnified by the authors of the pamphlet to more than twenty-five volumes *octavo*.

The authorship being insufficient under the law then in force, the application could not be entertained. Mr. Dickens was one of the committee present when the relief in this case was "refused." He did not then, nor at any time during a service of eight years on the committee, propose an alteration in the law. The law has been abolished by the present committee.

VI. p. 7.—"We may imagine also the disbelief and scorn with which any such suggestion would have been met by the founder of this Fund, as that another of its bye-laws, after all these years had passed, would continue to declare that the man who sought its relief—no matter what his genius or his learning—no matter how manifold his reasons for keeping secret his temporary distress—no matter how direful his need for prompt and immediate aid—must produce to the committee 'testimonials of two or more respectable persons authenticating the facts' on

which his application was grounded, and must lodge such testimonials with the secretary at least seven days before the meeting which was to determine their credibility."

Previously to 1840, no interval was necessary between the time of sending in letters of application for relief, and the day of the meeting upon which they were to be taken into consideration; nor were testimonials authenticating the facts required by the bye-laws. Previously to 1841, no particular form of application or statement was required from persons seeking relief. It being found that this practice led to laxity and irregularity, it was ultimately altered. The following notes from the minutes indicate the dates and circumstances under which the alteration took place.

Several attempts had been made at different times to introduce a regulation requiring applications to be sent in seven days before the meeting of the committee. In December, 1838, notice of a motion to that effect was given by Mr. Duncan. In March, 1839, a similar motion, requiring all applications to be lodged with the secretary "a week at least" before the meeting, was made by Mr. Rosser, and seconded by Mr. Dilke. This motion was resisted, adjourned, and ultimately withdrawn. It was at length introduced by the bye-law committee into the new committee regulations of 1840, the fifth of which expressly provided that "no application should be entertained" unless it had been sent in writing to the secretary "at least seven days previous to the meeting," nor unless "accompanied by the testimonials of two or more respectable persons (not being members of the council or general committee), authenticating the facts therein stated." These bye-laws and regulations were adopted on the 10th of June, 1840, on the motion of Mr. Foss, seconded by Mr. Dilke.

The question of "forms of application" to be filled up by applicants, and of "forms of recommendation" to be filled up by the referees "authenticating the facts," occupied the attention of the committee in the following year. On the 10th of February, 1841, a resolution to the effect "that a form of letter to be addressed to the referees of applicants for relief be referred for consideration and preparation to the sub-committee," was proposed by Mr. Bruce, and seconded by Mr. Dilke. On the 7th of the following April, Mr. Bruce brought forward in the sub-committee blank forms for applicants and their referees. These forms, incorporating the committee regulations as to the "seven days" and "testimonials" in the same page, were subsequently printed and referred for consideration to the general committee, by whom they were adopted on the 5th of May, 1841.

It appears, therefore, that Mr. Dilke, who in the pamphlet protests against the notice of seven days, and the testimonials of two or more respectable persons, is himself responsible for the introduction both of the regulations enforcing these conditions, and of the forms in which they are embodied.

The authentication by two referees of the particular facts of distress stated by an applicant, as required in these forms, has been repealed by the present committee; and the applicant is thus relieved from the necessity of exposing the details of his case to his referees. The testimonials now required by the committee are of a general character, containing nothing more than is indispensable to "authenticate the merits of the case." This alteration in the testimonials was adopted on the motion of the Bishop of Oxford, seconded by Mr. Harrison.

VII. p. 7.—"A simple mention of the fact that in 1802 it [the Literary Fund] had 394 annual subscribers, whereas in 1857 it has little more than 100 (notwithstanding the astonishing increase in the number of readers which the half-century has seen), gives to the views entertained by Williams their proper significance."

The statement that there were 394 annual subscribers in 1802 is altogether suppositious. It is founded on a list printed at the end of a book

called 'The Claims of Literature,' written by Mr. Williams, and published in 1802, for the purpose of explaining to the public the "object, principles, and tendencies" of the Literary Fund. There is no intimation in the heading of the list, or in any part of the book, to justify the assumption that it was intended as the list of subscribers for 1802; and an analysis of its contents proves that it was not.

This list contains the names of 474 contributors, divided into three classes:—1. Subscribers for life, by a donation of 20*l.* or upwards; 2. Subscribers of 10*l.* or 10*l.* 10*s.*; 3. Annual subscribers. The number of the first class is 17; of the second, 73; and of the third, 394, including 10 that appear also as life subscribers.

The following facts, obtained by a careful investigation of the cash-books, will show how far this list represents the actual state of the society in 1802:—

1. Of the 17 names contained in this class there is 1 of which the cash-books have no entry whatever, and another which does not appear till 1814, when it is entered as a donor of 20*l.* Of the 15 remaining names, 1 was a donor in 1792—1 in 1796—1 in 1797—2 in 1799—1 in 1800—and 6 in 1801. Their donations in amount were 1 of 50*l.*—9 of 21*l.* and 5 of 20*l.*

2. Of the 73 names in this class, 2 are expressly described as "the late"—of 2 others there is no trace in the cash-books—2 are entered as donors of 2*l.* 2*s.* in 1797—1 appears as a donor of 1*l.* 1*s.* in 1802—and 2 are entered as annual subscribers of 1*l.* 1*s.* Of the remaining 64, the cash-books show that 1 was a donor of 1795—3 of 1797—2 of 1798—16 of 1799—30 of 1800—and 12 of 1801. Their donations in amount were 1 of 30*l.*—1 of 10*l.*—and 62 of 10*l.* 10*s.*

3. Of the 394 persons described in the 'Case' as annual subscribers for 1802—209 do not appear in the cash-book of that year. Of these 209—19 are not to be found in the accounts of any year—10 were donations or discontinued subscriptions of 1795—1 was a donation of 1796—1 of 1797—27 of 1799—43 of 1800—45 of 1801—and the remaining 63 paid nothing in 1802. Deducting these 209 names from the 394, there remain 185 as the actual number of annual subscribers for the year 1802. The subsequent payment of arrears by 10 persons raises this number to 195.

The final result is that in 1802 there were 79 donors, and 185 annual subscribers, augmented subsequently by back payments to 195. In 1857 the number of donors was 108, and of annual subscribers, 119. It should be observed, however, that the mode of subscribing to charities has undergone a great change since 1802, and that not only are the amounts larger, but that life compositions have, to a considerable extent, superseded the inconvenient usage of paying small annual subscriptions.

Pursuing the comparison further, some still more remarkable results are obtained.

The list printed in 1802, which contains some names that do not appear in the cash-books as having ever paid any subscriptions, others that represent deceased subscribers, and a large majority that belong to former years, going, in one instance, as far back as 1792, amounts altogether to 474. From the analysis already given, it will have been seen that of these 474 contributors only a small number were qualified to vote, even supposing them all to have been living and subscribing, which they evidently were not, in 1802.

The list printed for 1857 contains the names of 647 donors and subscribers, now living and qualified to vote as members of corporation; and also the names of 176 donors and subscribers not qualified to vote. To place the comparison between these two lists upon an equality, a large deduction should be made from the list printed in 1802; but to avoid opening a new question, it is here taken as it appears in 'The Claims of Literature':—

1857	Members	647
"	Non-members	176
1802	Total number of names	823
	Increase in 1857	349

An analysis of the amounts placed opposite to the 474 names in the list printed in 1802, yields 1 of 50*l.*, 1 of 30*l.*, 16 of 20*l.* or 21*l.*, 1 of 10*l.*, 72 of 10*l.* 10*s.*, and of the remainder 350 are single subscriptions of 1*l.* 1*s.* It will afford a sufficient comparison on this ground with the list of living donors and subscribers for 1857, to state that of the total number of 823, of which it is composed, 577 are donors and subscribers of 10*l.* and upwards in one sum.

VIII. p. 11.—"Neither loans nor revocable annuities were possible by the terms of the charter. The managing committee had fortified themselves with an opinion obtained from their consulting counsel, Mr. Serjeant Merewether, and this was of a nature too decisive to leave any doubt upon the point. The thing might, or might not, be praiseworthy; but certainly it was not possible. The Reformers, however, had been careful also to provide themselves with an opinion; and this, being the opinion of Mr. Willes (since Mr. Justice Willes), proved to be of greater weight than that of Mr. Serjeant Merewether."

Mr. Willes's opinion has not had any weight with the committee, who have continued to act upon the opinion of their counsel, Mr. Serjeant Merewether, which is to the effect that loans and revocable annuities cannot be granted under the charter. The committee never saw either Mr. Willes's opinion, or the case on which it was given.

IX. p. 12.—"So matters stood until a general meeting of March, 1857, when the committee, at the close of their report, announced that they had granted one annuity." Again, at p. 14:—

"There is now one annuitant on the fund."

No announcement was ever made that the committee had granted one annuity. There is no annuitant on the Literary Fund. According to the legal opinions which have been taken on the subject, annuities cannot be granted under the charter.

The committee introduced an alteration in their regulations, by which, in certain cases, they will be enabled to renew and continue grants, without requiring fresh applications from the persons so relieved. The form of this alteration was submitted, in the first instance, to the Attorney-General (now Lord Chief Justice Cockburn), who was of opinion that it could be legally carried out under and "in accordance with the charter;" and the resolution embodying it was proposed to the committee by Mr. Robert Bell, seconded by Mr. W. F. Pollock, and carried unanimously, on the 9th of January, 1856. This alteration was announced by the registrars to the general meeting on the 12th of March, 1856, not 1857, as stated in the 'Case.'

X. p. 12.—"In the course of the proceedings at this meeting, it was also elicited that the bye-laws had been repealed which restricted the operation of the charity to those writers only who had at some time or other published a book."

The information stated here to have been "elicited" at "the general meeting of March, 1857," was printed in the regulations of 1856, and publicly announced by Mr. Robert Bell, in connection with a special toast—"The Periodical Literature of England"—and dwelt upon at considerable length, in his acknowledgment of the toast, by Mr. Henry Reeve, the editor of the 'Edinburgh Review,' at the anniversary dinner of the society, in May, 1856.

XI. p. 12.—"At the same time, in noticing such concessions, the observation must be added, that the general committee, constituted as it is at present, and under no efficient control by a council or other analogous body (as provided (suggested?) in the recommendations of the special committee of 1855), are only grasping at greater powers for abuse, as well as for service, in so far yielding, chirushly and reluctantly, to those suggestions made by the Reformers, of which they are careful to suppress all mention."

If the committee extend the benefits of the society for the purpose of "grasping at greater powers for abuse," it should be a matter of con-

gratulation, rather than reproach, that they have made so few "concessions." In this state of things it is simply impossible for the committee to satisfy the "Reformers," since it is the opinion of those gentlemen that the committee, by adopting the views of the "Reformers," only inflict additional evils on the institution.

Nor would the restoration of the council be likely to have the effect of preventing or correcting those abuses, seeing that all the "examples of abuse of trust" alleged against the society by the "Reformers" took place when the council exercised the most "efficient control" over the committee. It may be added also, that experience rejects, as being fraught with danger, the establishment of two governing bodies endowed with different and conflicting powers.

It is intimated in the above passage, and in another passage at p. 14, that the admission of periodical writers to the benefits of the Literary Fund was conceded, or yielded, on the suggestion of the "Reformers," and that the committee have been "careful to suppress all mention" of the fact. The committee did not mention the fact, because there was no such fact to mention. No such suggestion was ever made by the "Reformers." Having obtained a special committee in 1855 for the purpose of enabling them formally to submit their views to the general body of the corporation, they drew up a report which embodied the only "suggestions" they have made to the committee or the corporation. These suggestions or recommendations are:—1. The granting of revocable annuities. 2. The granting of loans. 3. The granting to the council certain powers of superintendence and revision over the proceedings of the committee, with mutual rights of appeal, in case of differences, to general meetings. 4. The establishment of reading and writing rooms, and evening meetings, or conversazioni, in the chambers of the society. These suggestions were rejected by the general meeting, because they were incompatible with the charter. The opinion of Mr. Serjeant Merewether was deemed conclusive on that point. The substance of his opinion is contained in the following passage:—

"I have perused the charter, bye-laws, and all the documents sent to me, and I am of opinion that the proposals by the special committee cannot be carried out by the present corporation under the present charter, or by bye-laws made under it." The repeal of the bye-law limiting the operation of the charity to the authors of books was not included amongst these proposals.

The exclusion of periodical writers from the benefit of the fund occupied attention, both in the committee and out of doors, long before the "movement" of the "Reformers" began. It had frequently been suggested and discussed in committee, and difficulties, entitled to grave consideration, were found in the way of its adoption. A resolution, extending relief to "authors of important contributions to periodical literature," was moved by Mr. Robert Bell, and seconded by Mr. W. F. Pollock, on the 9th of April, 1856, and carried unanimously. This resolution was embodied in the Regulations printed in the same year.

XII. p. 13.—"But the most remarkable feature of the annual meeting of March, 1857, was that part of the proceedings which referred to the alleged House Fund, amounting in 1821 to 6,541*l.* The reader will bear in mind that at the previous annual meeting the Reformers had been told, when they objected to the great expense of maintaining the society's present house for nine meetings of the committee in a year, lasting two or three hours each time, that the expense was justified by this fund's having been subscribed expressly to provide and maintain a house. Now, the Reformers knew perfectly well, when they were told this, that no such fund was then in existence, or ever had been in existence. Nevertheless, they also knew that they could not, at that time, refer to the recorded facts, and that the hardy statement against them would stand good for a year. It did so. At the annual meeting of March, 1857, it was shown by the Reformers, and was of necessity admitted by the committee, that this alleged House Fund, in perpetual process of accretion, had been created imaginatively by the process of adding together certain annual grants of 210*l.* each, once made by the Prince Regent from the re-



venues of the duchy of Cornwall, for the payment of the society's annual rent of a particular house, as it became due from year to year, and which sums had been, year by year, paid away for the rent of that particular house as soon as received."

The necessity of obtaining a house was fully and frequently explained by Mr. Williams in his efforts to secure a permanent home for the charity. In a letter to the Earl of Chichester, read at a general meeting in February, 1805, he pointed out the injury the society was suffering from the manner in which its business was then carried on for want of a house of its own. "Very few," he observed, "may slightly attend to the decisions of a quorum obtained with difficulty, but the deliberations do not deserve the name; the business is hurried, and if it were not prepared, might be often improperly conducted. The only remedy for these inconveniences, which may soon become irremediable evils, is a fixed place of resort where committees may meet whenever they are wanted." Again, in March, 1806, after a house had been taken, he says, in a report to a committee: "A tradesman, when he sinks a part of his capital to exhibit his merchandise advantageously, and the professional man who lays out his fortune in a mansion and equipage, are scarcely thought to speculate; and we, in acquiring a settlement, acquired a necessary point of existence, to which it might have been the highest prudence to devote a part of our capital, as well as to expend a part of our income." The sanction of the practical opinion of the founder is not open to controversy on the part of the "Reformers," who defer on all points to his authority. If the transactions of the society occupy at present, as the "Reformers" do not hesitate to assert, no more time than would be equal to about one or two days in the 365, they could not have occupied in 1805, by comparative arithmetic, more than about six hours; and if, under such circumstances, Mr. Williams considered a house indispensable, no further argument would seem requisite to justify its maintenance now. Mr. Williams thought a house imperative, not only to give the Fund "a visible and obvious existence," but to give effect to "sudden recommendations, and the warm but occasional impulses of humanity," to enable the committee to conduct their deliberations "without distraction," to receive subscriptions daily, and to preserve the records of the society. All these motives have acquired much additional force since Mr. Williams's time, and with the increase of labour and responsibility, and the wide extension of subscriptions, the necessity of having a permanent house is evidently greater than it was upwards of half a century ago.

But it is urged by the "Reformers" that Mr. Williams had other objects in view in obtaining or desiring a house, for evidence of which we are referred to the charter:—

"So vividly had Williams's wish in one respect survived him, that there, in this very charter, stands still the unmistakable reference to the hope he cherished beyond every other, that there would at some time be established a 'hall or college' in connection with his charity. So would he finally have connected it with some building in this great city, to which the young author, coming up unfriended to London, might betake himself book in hand, secure of at least a few friends ready to meet him with sympathy and counsel."—p. 8.

It is a curious commentary on these remarks that Mr. Williams lived in the house of the society from 1805 to 1816, a period of nearly twelve years, and that with the most favourable opportunities of at least endeavouring to carry out these views, he never took a single step to establish a "hall or college," or to connect the fund "with some building in this great city," for the use of "the young author coming up unfriended to London," with his book in his hand.

**House Fund.**—The history of the house fund is this.

On the 17th of January, 1805, at a general meeting, the expediency of hiring or purchasing a house for the society was referred to the committee. On the 31st of January the committee

resolved, "That in the judgment of this meeting, to obtain a house as a permanent situation for the meetings and papers of the society will be a measure calculated to promote the interests of the institution." On the 21st of February a sub-committee, to whom the details had been referred, resolved to recommend to the committee and council that a certain number of their members should be authorized to take a house, the rent, rate, and taxes of which should not exceed 150*l.* per annum. The committee and council on the same day adopted the recommendation of the sub-committee, and resolved to recommend the proposed measure to the next general meeting of the society, with the expression of their opinion that "the money requisite for accomplishing the plan of the society ought to be raised by a particular and appropriate subscription." On the 11th of April, the Earl of Chichester announced to the sub-committee that the Prince of Wales had "requested him to state that H. R. H. the Prince of Wales had been pleased to make an arrangement for the regular and permanent payment during his life of the annual sum of 200*l.*, which H. R. H. had lately munificently given for the rent of a house for the society."

This important aid was communicated to a general meeting on the 18th of April, on which occasion Mr. Williams submitted a plan he had drawn up for carrying into effect the formation of a permanent "house fund;" and it was resolved "That the proposals then read for establishing a fund for procuring and furnishing a house be printed and sent to every member of the society." The minutes of that general meeting terminate with a list of "subscribers to the house fund," including the names of nineteen noblemen and gentlemen, and amongst them that of the Earl of Chichester for fifty guineas, and those of David Williams, the founder, Sir Robert Peel, and others, for lesser amounts. The first printed list of subscriptions amounted to 229*l.* 10*s.*

The house in Gerrard Street was then taken at a rent of 136*l.* 10*s.*, and the payment of 149*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* for fixtures. In March, 1806, Mr. Williams announced in a report to a confidential committee, of which Sir Robert Peel, Bart., was chairman, that the advertisement making known the possession of a house had produced a proposal by which a considerable property would be conveyed to the society, provided certain measures would be taken for its "establishment and permanence." The Prince of Wales gave the assurance required, and the property, which appears in the accounts as the Newton estate, was legally conveyed to the society. This legacy was considered by Mr. Williams and the committee to have been so directly identified with the permanent establishment of the society in a house, that until July, 1821, it was carried to the account of the "house fund," in which it appears in common with the other subscriptions.

When it was resolved to form a "house fund," a book was regularly opened and a separate account was kept of the subscriptions. Amongst these subscriptions were entered, as contributions to the "fund," the annual payments of the Prince of Wales. This account was regularly kept at a separate bank, in a separate and cumulative form for upwards of sixteen years. The total receipts carried to the account of the "house fund" to May 4, 1820, as given in the printed account for 1820, amounted to 4,231*l.* 2*s.* The king's donations from that period to the date of his death in 1830, amounted to 2,310*l.*, which would have raised the fund, had it been kept up as an independent account, to 6,541*l.* 2*s.* But it was resolved in April, 1821, to combine the lists of subscribers to the permanent fund and the house fund into one list with that of the general contributors to the society. From that time, therefore, the separate account of the "house fund" was merged in the general accounts of the society.

During the years in which the account was kept as that of a separate and accumulating fund, the

committee appear to have drawn upon the contributions to it for the current maintenance of the house. The consequence was that at the time when it was merged in the general accounts, there was only a cash balance of 131*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.* in hand, as stated in the accounts for 1822. It is upon this ground that the "Reformers" assert that no such fund as a "house fund" had "ever been in existence."

The facts may be succinctly opposed to this assertion. It is clear that certain subscriptions were raised for the avowed purpose of procuring a permanent house for the society. It is clear also that these subscriptions were intended by the subscribers to be left to accumulate with a view to a given object, or they would not have been entered under the title of a "fund," nor would a separate account have been opened for them at a separate banker's, and a special ledger kept for them in the society, representing them from year to year, for sixteen years, as in process of accretion. The fact that the committee of that day made use of these subscriptions to defray the current charges of a house, does not destroy the other fact that they continued up to 1821 to recognize them as forming a "house fund" distinct in itself, and apart from the general resources of the society; or the not less important fact that they were subscribed, not for the general purposes of the society, but for the special purpose indicated in the title applied to them. In fact, so strongly was this felt in 1808, that at the general meeting in that year, on the report of a special committee, that "the current expenses of the house from Michaelmas, 1805, to March, 1808, instead of being paid out of the general fund of the society, had been paid out of the house fund, which was raised for a different purpose," the general meeting ordered the sum which appeared by the report to have been "diverted from the purposes of the house to those of the general fund," to be "replaced to the credit of the house fund." To say that the "house fund" consisted wholly of the annual grant of the Prince Regent is to ignore all the other subscribers who continued to contribute to it down to 1821, when Lord de Dunstanville subscribed 30*l.* To say that the "house fund" never had any existence, because it was "paid away, year after year, for the rent of a particular house," is to assume the very point at issue. Nor was the grant of the Prince Regent, as stated in the 'Case,' made for the "annual rent of a particular house," the rent of no less than three different houses, or chambers, having been paid out of it in succession.

XIII. p. 114.—"It was on the motion of the Reformers that the representatives of the press were first admitted to the annual meetings."

The answer to this assertion is that "the representatives of the press were first admitted to the annual meetings" by a resolution of the general committee, passed on the 8th February, 1854, upwards of one year before the general meeting took place, at which the "Reformers" brought forward, in the presence of the reporters, who had been previously admitted, a resolution to the same effect, which was seconded by a member of the committee, and carried unanimously.

XIV. p. 15.—"They [the Reformers] have said, and must always say, that it is not desirable to obtrude mere rank and station, when unaccompanied by other claims, into the governing body of the institution."

Whether the persons of "rank and station" who belong to the "governing body of the institution" are "unaccompanied by other claims," is a question which cannot with propriety be discussed in this place, but upon which the public may form an opinion by referring to the lists of the vice-presidents and the general committee. Even, however, if the persons of "rank and station" who support this institution by their influence and protection were not distinguished by "other claims," is there a practical man in England who will say that it would be just or wise to deviate from the universal custom of all similar institutions, by excluding such persons from par-

ticipation in the government of funds which they have mainly contributed themselves?

XV. pp. 15-16.—“The committee of the Literary Fund have, for some years past, appended to their annual report a stock quotation from the ‘Quarterly Review.’ The Reformers, if their just and moderate demands be long resisted, would suggest to that body, and to the corporation in general, the propriety of substituting in its stead the following extract, also from the ‘Quarterly Review’ :—

“The Literary Fund provides no present employment for the hungry and willing labourer, and holds out no hope for the future. . . . There is neither the grace nor the virtue of charity in distributions of this kind; and were the money, which is thus annually expended, disbursed in well-directed alms, a far greater sum of good would be obtained. He who from his own means relieves a case of individual distress does good at the same time to his own heart, and that which is wisely and bountifully given blesses him that takes as well as him that gives. But, in this Joint-Stock Patronage Company, a donation is paid and received like a poor-rate—save only that there is rather more humiliation on the part of the receiver, who, in this case, solicits as a charity want, in the other, he would have claimed as a right.”

With this extract from the ‘Quarterly Review,’ applied to the managing committee of the Literary Fund, the ‘Case’ of the ‘Reformers’ concludes. A quotation condemnatory of the committee, from so respectable an authority, especially as it is in direct contradiction to the “stock quotation” from the same periodical, “appended to the Annual Report,” is no doubt calculated to damage the institution, as it was intended to do; but when the public learn that this condemnatory passage was published in the ‘Quarterly Review’ forty-six years ago, they will probably be of opinion that the use to which it is here applied is more likely to damage the ‘Case’ of the ‘Reformers.’

The passage occurs in the ‘Quarterly Review’ for September, 1812. Reasons might be given for its severity which would considerably diminish the confidence of the reader in its justice; but that is a matter which need not be alluded to in this place. The passage was published six years before the society obtained its charter, at a time when the affairs of the society, notwithstanding the zeal brought to bear upon them, were not very carefully or systematically conducted. But the most surprising circumstance connected with this quotation is, that it professes, truly or falsely, to be a description of the Literary Fund during the very period when the institution was under the personal superintendence of the founder himself, who, in that very month of September, 1812, was living in the society’s house in Gerrard Street. Now, if the description be a true one, the Fund, in Mr. Williams’s time, was no better than “a Joint-Stock Patronage Company,” and had neither “the grace nor the virtue of charity.” Yet this is the state of things which the “Reformers,” on the faith of the evidence they have themselves cited, desire to restore. If, on the other hand, the description be a false one, the importation of it into their ‘Case’ suggests a moral which there is no necessity to point. In either case, true or false, the application to the present committee, and the present circumstances of the Literary Fund, of a criticism published forty-six years ago, carefully suppressing the significant fact of its date, is an artifice which, with the other allegations in the pamphlet, may be safely left to the judgment of the public.

#### GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

ON Wednesday, the 5th of May, the anniversary dinner of the Royal Literary Fund will be held at the Freemason’s Tavern. Our readers have already been informed that Lord Palmerston will take the chair. Amongst the stewards we observe the names of the Duke of Argyll, Sir John Forbes, Mr. Charles Kean, Lord Lyndhurst, Lord Macaulay, Mr. Monckton Milnes, Mr. Panizzi, Mr. Henry Reeve, the editor of the ‘Edinburgh Review,’ Lord Talbot de Malahide, and M. Van de Weyer.

A deputation, headed by Mr. Milner Gibson, waited on Lord Derby on Thursday se’nnight, to urge the repeal of the duty on paper. The Pre-

mier stated, in reply, that he was convinced that the measure would be advantageous; but that inasmuch the paper duty produced a revenue of one million, he could not hold out any hope of immediate relief in the present unsatisfactory condition of the revenue. After the country had enjoyed some years of cheap Conservative government, he archly observed, the thing might possibly be done.

When Mr. W. Holman Hunt was sojourning in Jerusalem, a converted Moslem, named Hanna Hadûd, was married by the bishop’s special license. Mr. Hunt is about to publish a series of papers relating to this case, which is said to involve some very extraordinary circumstances.

The Rev. George Rawlinson has been appointed Bampton Lecturer for the next year. Mr. Rawlinson obtained a first-class in *Literis Humanioribus*, was a successful competitor for M. Denyer’s theological prize, was Moderator, and now holds the office of Public Examiner.

With excellent taste, Lord John Manners refuses to change the time-honoured name of Westminster Bridge, so suggestive of historical recollections, for the unmeaning one of Sebastopol Bridge. It would be a gasconading puerility, unworthy the solidity of our national character, to affix the name of an insignificant Russian town, taken by us in conjunction with the French, to one of the great approaches to our national parliament, and a thoroughfare through which flows the trade of our metropolis. England’s greatest triumphs are not to be sought in the arts of destruction, but in the arts of self-government and commerce.

The principle that, because men have enjoyed a lucrative monopoly for many years, they are entitled to be indemnified by the nation when that unjust monopoly is destroyed, is shown in its full absurdity by the claim of the proctors for compensation, under the Probate Bill, at the rate of 250,000*l.* per annum!

Lady Inglis was commanded to attend the Queen at Buckingham Palace for the purpose of relating to her Majesty the details of the siege of Lucknow.

It has been observed by a philosopher that the civilization of a country may be best tested by the estimation in which the art of cookery is held, and the price commanded by rags. In the latter qualification, England perhaps stands pre-eminent, but in the former we are certainly distanced by our neighbours. We trust, however, that in time we may make up for our lost ground, for we perceive that the apparatus for cooking stews and roasting meat, invented by Captain Grant, has been put into operation for the benefit of the Royal Artillery at Woolwich.

Listz, whose wonderful compositions for the pianoforte are the torture and the triumph of young ladies, was solemnly received into the order of St. Francis, at Pesth, on the 11th of this month. An announcement like this, seems to us English of the nineteenth century like a medieval fable. We cannot understand how a man of genius could voluntarily forfeit all the pleasures of society, and devote himself to a life of the sternest asceticism. There must be some craving of the mind which is satisfied by such a life, but to us it is a psychological mystery.

The tomb of the Duke of Wellington, in St. Paul’s Cathedral, was finally closed and hermetically sealed, on Thursday se’nnight, in the presence of the present duke, Lord John Manners, the Dean, and Mr. Penrose, the architect. The sarcophagus is of porphyry, beautifully polished.

The beautiful unfinished church of All Saints, Margaret Street, narrowly escaped destruction on the night of Sunday last. A fire broke out in Titchfield Street, melted the lead on the roof of the church, and did some damage to the schools. Fortunately the marble pillars, and the frescoes by Mr. Dyce, with which the walls are adorned, sustained no injury.

In a highly-advanced state of civilization, there are persons who are ever on the watch to turn all

sorts of refuse, however disgusting, into an article of merchandise. The filth of great towns, and the notoriety attaching to crime, have each their regular market-value on the exchange. Thus we see that on the strength of the infamy with which the revelations at the trial of Bernard have loaded the name of Allsop, a second edition of some letters of Coleridge addressed to that unhappy man, has just been published.

On Wednesday last, the Manchester manufacturers feasted the Rajah of Sarawak, who, in an eloquent speech, pleaded for the establishment of an English protectorate in that country. In returning thanks for the navy, Admiral Sir Henry Keppel related an anecdote of the captain of a French corvette, who insisted that the cotton and tea ships in the Canton river, must be English men-of-war—they manned their yards in such gallant style. All the admiral’s assurances to the contrary, did not satisfy the Frenchman, who summed up the discussion by *Sacré nom de Dieu*.

In England there are forty-one Protestant Reformatory Schools, and five Roman Catholic, certified under the late Act of Parliament. In Scotland there are twenty-two. The English schools have taken charge of 2,256 pupils; the Scottish, of 813. The principle would, therefore, seem, as far as numbers go, to be under a fair trial. It will take some years to form a satisfactory judgment on its results.

On Thursday night the Lord Advocate obtained leave to bring in a bill “for the better government and discipline of the Scottish universities, for improving and regulating the course of study therein, and for the union of the two universities and colleges of Aberdeen.” He acknowledged that, while the professorial chairs were open to persons of all religions, “great excellence in any department of science was no longer one of the distinguishing characteristics of the students.” This he attributed to the small value attached to a degree in arts, and to the trifling interest the graduates took in the affairs of the universities, which were now governed entirely by the principal professors, except in the case of Edinburgh, which is governed by the town-council. Fancy the studies of Oxford, or even Eton, being regulated by the town-council! The proposed bill will, on the contrary, vest the entire control of all the universities in a board, consisting of the rector, the principal, and assessors; these last to be nominated jointly by the professors and graduates. Provision will then be made for an increase of professors’ salaries, and for some other financial details; and the scheme will be completed by the union of the two universities and colleges of Aberdeen. We trust that this last proposition may be modified before the Bill becomes law. Let the universities be united, if necessary; but by all means let the colleges remain distinct. The emulation between the several colleges, and the variety in their relative tones and disciplines, are the most valuable features in our English universities. The want of this wholesome emulation has long been felt injuriously at Dublin.

Monsieur Mareska, one of the most scientific scholars of the day, and for the last twenty-eight years professor of chemistry in the University of Ghent, died in that town on the 31st of March last. He was one of the principal and most active workers at the new Belgian pharmacopœia. His works on organic and inorganic chemistry have been translated into German, and are extensively studied on the Continent.

A series of important reforms are contemplated in the Imperial Library at Paris. Amongst these are, the keeping open the library considerably longer than from ten to three daily, as at present; the suppression of the practice of closing several times in the course of the year for holidays; the completion of the catalogue; and increased facilities of all kinds to readers.

The Imperial Court of Paris, on appeal, has confirmed the judgment of an inferior tribunal,



to the effect that the publisher of the 'Memoirs of Marshal Marmont' shall be condemned to insert in future editions of the work documents contradicting certain statements of the author reflecting on the character and patriotism of Eugène Beauharnais, son-in-law of Napoleon I.; these statements being that, in despite of positive orders, Eugène, for selfish reasons, did not march the army of Italy to the assistance of Napoleon when the latter was, in 1813, defending France against the Allies. The publisher's counsel maintained that Marmont, in his quality of historian, was perfectly justified in appreciating the conduct of Eugène Beauharnais as he had done; but the judgment of the court shows that even historians are not free under the present régime in France.

In a recent sitting of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres at Paris, it was stated that a wealthy Russian gentleman, M. Sevastianoff, of Moscow, has recently caused photographs to be made of many of the famous manuscripts in the convents of Mount Athos. These manuscripts, notwithstanding their literary or historical value, are, from the ignorance and carelessness of the monks who have charge of them, in danger of perishing. A catalogue of 518 of the more important of them was made by a French traveller some years back, and of the 518, 330 were Greek, the rest Latin, Slavonian, and Turkish. The greater part of these are official documents emanating from emperors, chiefs of convents, or other personages. The success of M. Sevastianoff's experiment has caused the suggestion to be thrown out that photographs of all the rare manuscripts in the different public libraries of Europe might be made, and be sold to the public, or at least be communicated to other libraries.

M. Guizot's 'Memoirs,' though published in London more than a fortnight ago, only appeared in Paris on Tuesday last.

The fourth part of a great astronomical work, the 'Atlas Ecliptique,' by M. Chacornac, of the Observatory of Paris has just been published in that city. It makes the number of stars, of which details respecting their position, &c., are given in the 'Atlas,' not fewer than 36,000. It is not a little singular, that, since the publication of the 'Atlas' has commenced—five years ago,—as many as ten stars have disappeared from different constellations, and that the light of others has undergone variations.

The system of republishing popular works of fiction in a cheap form, is now carried to a great extent in Berlin, but strenuously opposed by the old-established publishing houses in Germany, which are, as a rule, strictly conservative, and refuse to march with the times. This introduction of cheap literature, is, however, mainly confined to works which have already appeared, and the popularity of which insures a sale. As a rule, all good books in Germany are dear, compared to those published in England, when one takes into account the inferiority of paper, printing, and binding, and the difference of the value of money in the two countries.

The National Bavarian Museum in Munich, founded by the present King Maximilian, is growing in importance, and already numbers amongst its treasures so many works of art and objects of historical interest, that the rooms appointed for their reception in the Maxburg are found too small. His Majesty, who shows the greatest interest in the full development of the objects of the institution, has resolved that a building shall be erected expressly for them in the Maximilian Strasse. The young and rising artists of the Munich school anticipate with delight the opportunity which the spacious rooms, with their wide expanse of wall, will afford them to display their skill in fresco painting.

Dr. Brugsch, who has lately returned to Berlin from Egypt, is now occupied in writing a history of that country. It is to be composed in the French language, and the author receives, on the recommendation of Baron von Humboldt, the sum of

20,000 francs, from the Viceroy of Egypt, to help him in his labours. Dr. Brugsch has brought with him a curious MS., written on leather, and supposed to be four thousand years old, which is exciting great attention and curiosity in literary circles in Berlin.

The catalogue of the antiquities belonging to the late Herr von Minutoli, has appeared; the auction is to take place during the last days of May, in Leipsic. The sale will comprise much rare antique glass, collected by Herr von Minutoli on his travels in the east and south of Europe, and forms a kind of historically-arranged collection of the manufacture of glass from its earliest date down to the present time. The catalogue includes 2,187 lots.

Professor Dehn, the curator of the Royal Library in Berlin, died on the 12th of April, in that town, in the fifty-eighth year of his age. He was well known as one of the first scientific musicians of the day.—Antonio Draticelli, a celebrated music-seller and publisher of Vienna, died there on the 10th of April.

A letter from St. Petersburg tells us that literary activity now prevails in Russia of which the like was never seen before. A great many foreign contemporary authors of renown have just been translated, and amongst them are Macaulay, Grote, and Prescott. Numerous works of native authors are announced. An 'Illustrated St. Petersburg News' has been established. Theatrical, literary, scientific, military, maritime, and economic journals have been started; periodicals, containing original tales and translations, are numerous; even mild imitations of 'Punch' are not wanting. And what is regarded as little short of stupendous, some of the new journals are actually allowed to be sold in the streets as newspapers are in London. The theatres on their part are producing original works and translations; and amongst the latter *King Lear* is shortly to appear, with a M. Samoiloff in the principal character. It is with pleasure that we see this awakening to intellectual life in the great Northern empire.

Herr von Tschudi, well known in England from translations of some of his works, is now occupied in revising and editing a hand-book for sportsmen and lovers of the chase, the original of which was written by Dietrich aus dem Winckell, and was first printed in 1804. It is considered the best work of the kind which has ever appeared in Germany. Her von Tschudi, who is himself a thorough sportsman, means to omit all that in the original was exclusively adapted to the time in which it was written, and will add much new matter which has since become necessary. The first number has appeared, and will be succeeded by eleven others. It fully answers the high expectations which have been formed of it.

#### FINE ARTS.

##### THE NEW WATER-COLOUR SOCIETY.

THE changes that have taken place in the New Water-Colour Society since last year are rather more numerous than usual, and in some respects important. In the first place, the name of Mr. Absolon no longer appears among the members. Whatever may have been the reasons for this desertion, there is no doubt that, as far as the public are concerned, the society suffers a loss. The figure-subjects of Mr. Absolon, lively in action and piquant in colouring, though marked by mannerisms which were easily caught and remembered by every observer, were certainly one of the leading attractions of this gallery. In his place, we have Mr. H. Tidey, who resembles Mr. Absolon not only in subject but in manner. The mantle appears to have descended in this case in strict succession. Another artist, whose name is wanting is Mr. T. Rochard, whose figure-subjects will be remembered; and a third is Miss Jane S. Egerton. Three others have joined the society in place of these two, viz., Mr. P. Mitchell, M.

Morin of Paris, and Mrs. Smith. These accessions are in many respects remarkable, as we shall have occasion to observe. Taken as a whole, we must consider this exhibition of the society as one of the very best that has appeared of late years. The sameness which has been so often complained of is certainly not so marked as formerly; and there are some rare instances of successful novelty which lend a peculiar interest to the collection.

In figure subjects the palm will be assigned by most persons to Louis Haghe, who appears with five subjects, but of very varied style, and it must be added, of unequal success. The most elaborate work is the scene in *St. Mark's, Venice* (195), where the General Carmagnola is represented as repairing in state to the church, accompanied by his captains, in order to restore to the Doge the standard of the Republic after the victory of Macalo. As far as the frame-work of this historical subject is concerned, everything appears to be most complete. Anything more faithful to description, or more seeming-true than the architecture, it is not easy to imagine. The effect of the light dispersed over the gilded vaults and soft-fits covered with mosaics, must have been carefully noted on the spot. Unfortunately, the action of the figure is not so happy. The story appears to be, that some of the soldiers of the victorious army recognize a widow of one of their fallen comrades, and are hastening up to her; but this is not quite clear, and the figures, which are very numerous, should have been either more grouped in mass or more elaborate in detail. At present their individual character attracts the eye, but does not satisfy it. *The Side Screen* (214), from the same church, though far less important as a composition, is free from these defects. Here the drawing is valuable from the nature of the subject, and the colour is gloriously rich and full. The remaining three subjects are in the artist's well-known style, being groups of cavaliers, troopers, monks, &c. in rooms full of quaint medieval furniture, beautifully lighted. *The Spy* (85) is a scene represented in a chamber of the archbishop's palace at Salzburg, drawn, as it appears, on the spot, down to the badges in the window-panes, the heraldry on the ceiling, and the old Roman inscription over the door. The accessories are all complete, and the figures in admirable character. It is difficult to choose between this and the *Drinking Song* (64), which is a most ingeniously-designed scene. Mr. Haghe has shown more dramatic power than usual in this group, where every figure is employed in "assisting," each in his own way, the central figure, who is trolling out an inspiring ditty, with drum accompaniment in the chorus, his eye lighted up with fire and gaiety. Amidst such a crowd of interesting faces, the dresses, arms, and furniture run the risk of being overlooked, which is more than they deserve. The last is *The Drill* (172), where the centre of attraction is a poodle going through the pike exercise with a cane, amongst a troop of soldiers, as amusing, if not so full of character, as the last. We long to see Mr. Haghe devoting himself to an historical subject, of less detail and more point than the Venetian scene above.

Another of the leading attractions is an elaborate picture by Mr. E. H. Corbould, *Noah,—A miracle-play performed in the streets of Hull* (218). We confess we think this a great improvement upon the *Lymmer's Dream*, the *German Fair*, and others of that class by the artist. This shows more sober and careful confirmation, and more genuine study than a mere vagary of the pencil, however facile and fanciful. If we read the scene aright, it is where Noah is counselling one of his son's wives to make haste and enter the ark of refuge, whilst she still lingers on the outside weeping. "Noe's wyffe," and three "chylde," as the old account describes them, with two daughters-in-law, are already in the vessel. The spectator is struck by the skilful painting of this curious machine, its

colours, inscriptions, and flags bedizened with arms and mottoes. As side-strokes of humour, may be observed the notice on the wall to pilots and mariners, and the plan of the town and harbour, which forms the sign-board of the inn. The figures in front are ingeniously managed so as to let the spectator see over the heads of the crowd, whilst the mounted knight on the left is tricked out with a gay foppery that is always a weakness of Mr. Corbould's. The town behind the trees, and, indeed, every detail, is a marvel of dexterous neatness; but unfortunately the want of shadow, and, still more, of light and shade in the mass, and of aerial distance, almost destroy the effect of so much skill and antiquarian study, and give to the whole the appearance of a gay dream. The other subjects are unimportant, having been designed for engravings. The *Imprisonment* (300), however, is a piquant and pretty drawing of two girls; and the colour of the dress of the upper figure is well given.

Mr. H. Warren demands especial notice. His large picture, *The Song of the Georgian Maiden* (182), reminds one of Mr. Lewis in the subject, and in the enormous outlay of time and workmanship, but certainly in no other respect. The work, in short, has a laboured appearance, which is not relieved by any quantity of robes, shawls, veils, carpets, and jewellery. We do not forget how much the painter of Eastern life has to contend with—how soon his eye and taste must weary of smooth, impassive features, and languishing indolent forms, which seem to be the unvarying types of Turkish high life; and no one can be blind to what the artist has aimed at, and in part accomplished, not only in the rich elaboration of dresses, pearls, plaited hair, &c., &c., but in tint, complexion, and expression of the contrasted beauties. In fact, there is a great deal to be learnt from this picture; and it is one of Mr. Warren's most important works, though the final result is not altogether successful. *The Lingerer by the Sweet Nile* (157) is a poetical bit of scenery, lonely, but not alarmingly solitary; and *The Bargain with the Guide* (308) is a good study. But are the Arab firelocks really of this prodigious length and tenuity?

Mr. W. H. Kearney's scene of the *Vicar of Wakefield's Family Picture* (212) detains every eye, however hasty or indifferent, and though we cannot help feeling, as we read the account, that Goldy himself never really compassed in his fancy the execution of the design he so inimitably describes, yet, if the humour is to be carried out, and Dr. Primrose is really to be seen presenting his wife draped as Venus, with his books on the Whistonian controversy, &c., &c., why this is the way in which it is to be done. Some of the figures are rather tame, and the girls in particular are hardly tall and brilliant enough for the fair Sophia and Olivia; but, as a whole, it is amusing; Mrs. Primrose, in particular, is a fine study.

M. Morin, as his name imports, has a style almost peculiar to France, both in design and execution. *Les poissons rouges* (6), is a Watteau scene, in the gardens at Marly, in 1760, where though the attitudes and manner of the various figures are carried to the extreme of French fripponerie, they do not lose their elegance, and they are dashed in with a knowledge of form, and taste in colour, that will bear studying. The execution, however, is of the hastiest kind. Two other ingenious studies, *Feeling the Pulse—Real Illness* (55), and *Imaginary* (60), are just as clever in design, and more reckless in performance. The only admirable point is the expression of the doctor's eye, as he sits on horseback, feeling the sick child's pulse.

Mr. H. Tidey, the new member, follows, as we have said, closely in the path of Mr. Absolon. His *Field Day in the Last Century* (135), looks like a sort of admission picture, and, though open to some criticism, is a work of much promise. At the outset, the design itself is cast in a style which is defunct. Every one sees that, as these

are not the costumes, so they are not the expressions of living men and women. There is also an unpleasant trick of smirking—showing the upper fore-teeth—about all these ladies and gentlemen, which is silly and monotonous: but the colour is certainly pretty, and the management shows much artificial skill. When Mr. Tidey goes straight to nature, as in *Idleness* (46), he is far more successful. The same flatness and want of body in some of the paintings is noticeable here as in Mr. Absolon's works. The *Wanderer* (133) is a most unfortunate subject. She looks like one of those shuffling mendicants who appeal for pity to ignorant and susceptible waiting-maids.

Amongst the remaining figure-painters, Mr. J. H. Mole and Mr. C. H. Weigall remain where they were: the *Good News* (73) of the former being slightly elevated in expression above the ordinary standard; and *She Stoops to Conquer* (155) by the latter being a carefully-painted picture. *Prends garde à toi!* (289) should be noticed also as a coquetish figure, by Mrs. H. C. Smith; and the charming little children, by Emily Farmer, in *Disgrace* (327), a most happy embodiment of frolic in two blue eyes, "each about to have a tear," is worth a score of more pretentious efforts.

We must reserve till next week our notice of the landscape and other works of this, the twenty-fourth exhibition of the society.

Mr. Millais's great picture, *The Return of the Crusaders*, will not be finished in time for the Exhibition of the Academy this year. The *Christ in the Temple*, upon which Mr. Holman Hunt is engaged, is still in its rudimentary state. It is said to give promise of exceeding anything which has yet been done by his school.

We noticed a fortnight since [*ante*, p. 255], the important exhibition of Mr. W. Linton's paintings, which this accomplished artist and author has on view, at his house, 7, Lodge Place, Regent's Park. As this mode of submitting works of art to the public is unusual in our day, and has occasioned some inquiry, we may be pardoned for reminding our readers that these exhibitions of the products of individual artists were not unusual some twenty or thirty years ago. West, Haydon, and Martin, in days gone by, adopted this method of introducing themselves to the educated circles, who alone in that day were capable of appreciation and criticism. Wood, Hofland, Wilkie, and others, had their exhibition only occasionally. Etty and Mulready, in later years, were separately displayed at the Society of Arts, and Turner's collection was often open during the Academy Exhibition. Sometimes a shilling fee was required from the visitors at these exhibitions; at other times, cards of admission. The knowledge of the public has since become widely enlarged, and even public and competitive exhibitions are in accordance with the taste of the day. But Mr. Linton's collection is strictly in keeping with the traditions of art etiquette, and is, moreover, well worthy a visit.

Herr Widmann has made a beautiful model for the monument to be erected to Christoph Schmidt, the author of many charming tales for children, amongst which, "The Easter Eggs," is best known. The monument represents an aged man, sitting, with a child standing on either side of him, listening eagerly to the tales he is relating. The features of the old man bear a resemblance to those of Christoph Schmidt without being actually a portrait of him.

It has been suggested that a clock should be erected in the Marble Arch. Lord Elcho proposes that, if triumphal monuments are to be utilized, a clock should be placed in the Duke of Wellington's cocked hat.

The artist society of Munich has sustained a great loss in Herr Joseph Karl Stieger, who died in that city on the 8th of April, aged seventy-seven. He was one of the best portrait-painters of his time; and until the last week of his life he

pursued his art with zeal and an energy rarely found at his advanced age. He was beloved and respected as a man as highly as he was honoured as an artist.

An engraving by Paul Barfuss has just appeared of an old portrait of Luther by Lucas Cranach, which is highly spoken of by the art critic of the 'Augsburg Allgemeine Zeitung.' The picture of the Reformer was taken only a few years before his death.

## MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

THE playbills of the Olympic Theatre might have been stereotyped for several months past, the attractions of Mr. Robson in *Ticklish Times*, and the *Boots at the Swan*, continuing to satisfy crowded houses. A new one-act comedy, however, has this week been produced, entitled *A Doubtful Victory*, in which Mrs. Stirling, Mr. G. Vining, and Miss Hughes sustain the principal parts. The plot is ingenious, though simple, and turns on the temporary crossing and complication of affections caused by the intriguing schemes of a clever and blooming widow (Mrs. Stirling), with whose niece (Miss Hughes) a gay man about town (Mr. Walter Gordon) is smitten. A handsome colonel (Mr. Vining) suspects that the visitor is looking after the widow, who persuades him to declare himself the accepted lover of the niece, under the pretence of testing the love of the suitor, whom she is herself to tempt by all her possible blandishments. The scheme of course is made to break down in proper time, but the details are cleverly contrived, and the dialogue has much smartness and humour. Mr. John Oxenford is the author of this successful comediotta.

The New Philharmonic Society commenced its season on Monday Evening, at St. James's Hall, under the direction of Dr. Wyld. Beethoven's works supplied the whole of the first part of the programme,—the *Egmont* overture, the concerto in E flat for pianoforte and orchestra, the symphony in C minor, a vocal duet from the *Mount of Olives*, and the aria, "Ah qual furor," from *Fidelio*, being the pieces selected. Weber's *Der Freischütz* overture and Auber's overture to *Masaniello*, were included in the second part of the programme, with airs from Rossini, Auber, and Donizetti, given by Madame Castellan and Madame Borchardt. The duet, "If such Thy will," was by Madame Borchardt and Mr. Tennant. Miss Arabella Goddard's rendering of the concerto was worthy of her reputation as a pianiste. Dr. Wyld has his orchestra in great efficiency, and there is every prospect of a successful series of concerts in the new home of the society.

Last Friday the Vocal Association, under the direction of M. Benedict, gave its second concert in St. James's Hall. Locke's music to *Macbeth*, Dr. Lawe's motet, "*Salvum fac regem*," the overtures to *Oberon* and to *William Tell*, and a selection of old madrigals and part-songs were included in the programme. Mdlle. Finoli and Mr. Weiss were the principal solo vocalists of the evening.

On Monday next the second concert of the Philharmonic Society will take place, when Beethoven's *Pastoral Symphony*, Mendelssohn's grand symphony in A, and Spohr's *Alchemist* overture are promised. Herr Joachim, the violinist, will make his first appearance after his long absence, on this occasion.

Handel's *Samson* was performed at St. Martin's Hall on Wednesday evening, under the direction of Mr. Hullah, in a manner which gave great satisfaction to a crowded audience. With vocalists like Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Thomas, and Mr. Santley, Miss Banks, Miss Palmer, and Madame de Villar, the performance of the principal airs was sure to be of a high order, and Mr. Sims Reeves threw more than his usual energy into the grand solos, "Total Eclipse," "Why does the God of Israel sleep," and other well-known passages. The duet,



"Go, baffled coward," by Mr. Reeves and Mr. Thomas, was given with fine effect. The choruses of the oratorio demand a great vocal force, and their execution, though occasionally insufficient in power, was such as to display the admirable training which the pupils receive in Mr. Hullah's classes.

The new opera of Gustav Schmidt, called, *Weibertreue oder Kaiser Konrad von Weinsberg*, has been brought out in Frankfort-on-the-Maine, in which city Herr Schmidt is *Kapellmeister*. The opera, which was first produced in Weimar, has been received in Frankfort with immense applause. *Weibertreue*, like Schmidt's former opera, *Prinz Eugene*, is essentially German in its character; the text, written by himself, is a picture of German life amongst the people; the melodies, several of which will doubtless become popular, bear a striking resemblance to the German *Folks Lieder*, or popular ballads. The music is varied and effective, and the subjects and situations are interesting. The opera is regarded as a valuable addition to the German comic opera.

Our dramatic news from Paris is confined to the mention of one new piece,—a drama in four acts, by M. Malleille, called *Les Mères Repenties*, and produced at the Théâtre de la Porte St. Martin. The piece possesses considerable dramatic power; but unfortunately its personages are very disgusting,—females who have passed their youth in the most horrible vices, and who "repent" when their charms are fled, and their disgraceful associates. It is a subject of great regret to foreigners that French dramatists and novelists waste so much talent as they do over personages and subjects that are really revolting.

#### LEARNED SOCIETIES.

CHEMICAL, March 30th.—*Anniversary Meeting.*

—Dr. Lyon Playfair, C.B., President, in the chair. The report of the Council was read, from which it appeared that the Society consisted of 275 Fellows, 13 Associates, and 24 Foreign Members. There had been twenty-seven papers read and three discourses delivered during the past year. The financial statement showed a balance in hand of 551l. 12s. 4½d. The following gentlemen were elected office-bearers for the ensuing year:—Lyon Playfair, Ph.D., C.B., F.R.S., President; W. T. Brande, F.R.S., C. G. B. Daubeny, M.D., F.R.S., Thomas Graham, F.R.S., W. A. Miller, M.D., F.R.S., Colonel Philip Yorke, F.R.S., B. C. Brodie, F.R.S., H. Benze Jones, M.D., F.R.S., Robert Porrett, F.R.S., John Stenhouse, LL.D., F.R.S., Vice-Presidents; Theophilus Redwood, Ph.D., William Odling, M.B., Secretaries; A. W. Hofmann, Ph.D., F.R.S., Foreign Secretary; Warren De la Rue, Ph.D., F.R.S., Treasurer; F. A. Abel, G. B. Buckton, F.R.S., E. Frankland, Ph.D., F.R.S., J. H. Gilbert, Ph.D., W. C. Henry, M.D., F.R.S., G. D. Longstaff, M.D., Nevil Story Maskelyne, Esq., John Mercer, F.R.S., Henry M. Noad, Ph.D., F.R.S., Alfred Smee, F.R.S., J. A. Voelcker, Ph.D., A. W. Williamson, Ph.D., F.R.S., Council.

April 1st.—Dr. Lyon Playfair, C.B., President, in the chair. H. D. Pochin, Esq., and R. Taylor, Esq., were elected Fellows. Mr. J. A. Wanklyn read a paper "On a new Method of Preparing Propionic Acid." The author first obtained a new compound, sodium-ethyl, by the reaction of sodium upon zinc-ethyl; and this sodium-ethyl, when treated with carbonic acid, becomes converted into propionate of soda. This formation of propionic acid is a synthetic experiment, correlative to Kolbe's well-known analytic experiments on the decomposition of the fatty acids. Mr. T. B. Groves read a paper "On the Compounds of Iodide and Bromide of Mercury with the Alkaloids." These were all crystalline bodies, constituted of two proportions of iodide or bromide of mercury, and one proportion of iodide or bromide of alkaloid.

CIVIL ENGINEERS.—April 13th.—Isambard K. Brunel, Esq., Vice-President, in the chair. The following candidates were elected:—Messrs. A. Retortillo and R. Sinclair, as Members; and Messrs. L. Clark, W. B. Hawkins, A. James, W. Smith, and A. Stein, as Associates. The paper read was, "An Investigation into the Theory and Practice of Hydraulic Mortar, as made on the New Works of the London Dock Company, 1856-57," by Mr. G. Robertson, Assoc. Inst. C.E. The theoretical points, treated of in the paper, were those connected with the calcination and slaking of blue lias lime, the action of silica in protecting it from solubility, the setting of mortar, and its subsequent absorption of carbonic acid. The second, or practical part, gave a detailed account of the method and cost of manufacturing mortar at the London Docks; as well as the effect of grinding on its strength and density.

GEOGRAPHICAL.—April 12th.—Sir Roderick I. Murchison, President, in the chair. Dr. Adolphus Bernays, Charles Hutton Gregory, C.E., Morrell Dorrington Longden, Sir Robert Peel, Bart., M.P., Dr. John Shea, R.N., Viscount Strangford, George William Wheatley, and the Right Hon. John Wynne, M.P., were elected Fellows. The papers read were:—1. "On the Supposed Discovery of the North Coast of Greenland and an Open Polar Sea, &c.," by Dr. Elisha Kent Kane, U.S. Navy. By Dr. H. Rink, of Copenhagen. The author states that as the speculations of Dr. Kane relate to a matter—the physical geography of Greenland—which has occupied his attention for nine years, he feels called upon to subject them to a critical examination. Dr. Rink, after paying a warm tribute to the active energy and undaunted courage of Dr. Kane, who succeeded in 1853 in gaining a somewhat higher latitude than his predecessor, Captain Inglefield, R.N., through Smith Sound—the continuation of Baffin Bay—goes on to show, how, in 1855, the Doctor, with his crew, were obliged to return to Uppernavik for winter quarters, in consequence of the ship being frozen in the ice. With regard to the great "Humboldt glacier," discovered by Dr. Kane, and which he places on the coast of Greenland between 79° and 80° N. lat., Dr. Rink observes that it is really nothing more than what may be noticed in the interior of most of the Greenland fiords, from the most southern to the most northern point. After explaining why Dr. Kane did not notice these peculiar ice-formations,—which he attributes to the circumstance of their in general lying behind the bights, islands, and peninsulas, and to the fact of the Doctor and others, in search of the N.W. passage and of Franklin, passing too rapidly through Davis Strait to admit of careful examination of the country, the author proceeds to discuss the second point, namely, "The Open Polar Sea," supposed to have been discovered by Morton, the steward, and the Greenlander Hans, and throws great doubts upon the accuracy of their statements, and ridicules Kane's theory of the Polar Sea, assumed to be kept open by a branch of the gulf-stream from Nova Zembla, down Smith Sound to Baffin Bay. Dr. Kane, instead of making the meridional observations the basis for the construction of his chart, had recourse to the mean between them and the dead reckoning; the latter being no less than 43° 6' in excess; consequently, before we assume the latitude of 80° 52' 32" N. as the farthest point reached by Morton, it is but just that the distance travelled by him on the 24th should be subjected to a deduction, which we will obtain by having recourse to the amount of error occasioned in the dead reckoning between the 21st and the 23rd of June, and which will be found to amount to 21 miles in 52. The latitude of Cape Constitution will therefore be 80° 44' N., instead of 81° 22'. Owing to the lengthened discussion which took place, by the Chairman, Sir George Back, Captain Collinson, and Dr. Armstrong, only the first portion of the following paper was read:—"On the

Importance of Opening the Navigation of the Yang-tse-Kiang, and the changes that have lately taken place in the bed of the Yellow River, &c." By William Lockhart, Esq., F.R.G.S., of China.

BOTANICAL OF EDINBURGH.—Professor Balfour, Vice-President, in the chair. The following papers were read:—1. "Remarks on the Application of Photography to Botanical Purposes." By C. J. Burnett, Esq.—2. "Critical Remarks on the Genus *Orthotrichum*." By Dr. B. Carrington.—3. "Recent Botanical Intelligence." By Professor Balfour. I. *Gutta Percha of Surinam*.—Professor Bleekrod, of the Delft Academy, has recently given a notice of the gutta percha of Surinam. Although gutta percha has been known in Europe for a dozen years, and has now come into general use, yet much still remains to be done regarding it, both as respects its uses and its sources. The professor states that Dutch Guiana can supply gutta percha. This is of importance, when we consider the value of the article, and the probable exhaustion of it in the countries from which it is now supplied. The Dutch government took measures to transplant the *Isonandra Gutta* and cultivate it in Guiana; but they have lately discovered in that country a species of *Sapota*, to which Blume gives the name of *Sapota Mulleri*, which yields a juice in every way equal to that of the *Isonandra*. It is probable that other trees of the same natural order may be found to yield a similar product. *Achras Sapota*, the fruit of which is known in the West Indies as Neesberry, also yields a milky juice like gutta percha. The *Sapota Mulleri* of Blume is probably the tree called Bullet-tree by the English, and its wood is known as Horse-flesh. It is a tall tree, yielding in summer a large quantity of milky juice. It appears that under the name of common Boerowe, or Bullet-tree, there have been confounded—1, the *Lucuma mammosa* of Gærtner (*Marmalade-tree*); the *Mimusops of Schomburgk*; 2, the white Boerowe, which is the *Dipholia salicifolia* of Alph. D.C., and is known in Jamaica as *Galimata*; 3, the bastard Boerowe, or Lowranero, which is the *Bumelia nigra* of Swartz; and 4, the Neesberry Bullet-tree, or *Achras Sideroxylon* of botanists, which yields one of the best of the Jamaica woods. *Sapota Mulleri* grows abundantly on slightly-elevated situations. In collecting the milk the trunk is surrounded with a ring of clay, with elevated edges, and then an incision is made in the bark as far as the liber. The milky juice flows out immediately, and is collected in the clay reservoir. The juice resembles, in some respects, the milk of the cow: it forms a pellicle on its surface, which is renewed after removal. By the evaporation of the juice, we obtain 13 to 14 parts in 100 of pure gutta percha. Six volumes of absolute alcohol added to ten of the juice separates at once all the gutta percha which it contains. Sulphuric ether acts more rapidly than alcohol: the juice is not coagulated by acetic acid. This Surinam gutta percha is said to be sold at Amsterdam at the same price as the best gutta percha of commerce. II. *Vegetation around the Volcanic Craters of the Island of Java*. By M. H. Zollinger. De Candolle, in his '*Géographie Botanique*,' has omitted to notice, among vegetable stations, that around volcanic craters. In Java there are more than sixty of these craters, all isolated and surrounded by vast virgin forests. The craters of the Indian Archipelago are characterized by the absence of all parasitic or epiphytic plants, as well as of climbing and twining plants. Woody plants only appear at a considerable distance from the craters. We can easily distinguish the different regions: 1, an interior zone, nearest to the centre of volcanic action; 2, a middle zone, surrounding the first; 3, an exterior zone. (1.) *Interior Zone*.—This exhibits mostly small species scattered here and there, belonging to the lower orders of plants, and to those having no corolla. Among these are—*Oscillaria labyrinthiformis*. Ag. ? in warm springs; *Cladonia maci-*

lenta, Hoff.; and *Bacilaria obtusa* of Schær.; some fungi belonging to the genus *Polyporus*, a *Marchantia*, two or three species of mosses, some ferns, such as *Selliguea Feei*, Bory.; *Polypodium triquetrum*, Bl.; *Asplenium macrophyllum*, Bl.; *Asplenium mucronifolium*, Bl.; and *Gleichenia vulcanica*, Bl. Among the Cyperaceae, *Phacellanthus multiflorus*, Steud., *Polygonum corymbosum*, Bl., is the only Dicotyledon. (2.) *Middle Region*.—Many social ferns occur here, some Dicotyledons, for the most part small shrubby plants. Among the ferns are—*Polypodium Horsfieldi*, R. Br., 3,000 to 8,000 feet; *Pteris aurita*, Bl.; *Blechnum pyrophilum*, Bl.; *Gleichenia ferruginea*, Bl.; *Mertensia longissima*, Kze.; *Lycopodium spectabile*, Bl.; *L. trichiatum*, Bory. We also meet still with *Phacellanthus multiflorus*, a *Carex*, *Polygonum corymbosum*, and *Imperata arundinacea*. A species of *Atennaria* and *Anaphalis*, among composites, and certain *Ericaceae*, appear; also *Leontopodium Elsholtzia elata*, *Wahlenbergia lavandulifolia*, D.C.; *Ophelia javanica*; *O. coerulescens*, Zoll.; *Melastoma setigerum*, Bl., the cells of which are said by M. Zollinger to contain crystals of pure sulphur; *Medinilla javensis*, Bl.; *Rubus lineatus*, Reinw., besides other genera and species. (3.) *Exterior Region*.—This region gradually loses itself in the ordinary forest vegetation. Some rare mosses, ferns, and orchids appear at the outer portion of the region. Among other plants may be noticed *Syncecia (Ficus) diversifolia*, Miq.; *Rhododendron javanicum*, Reinw.; *Agapetes elliptica*, Don, &c. Amongst the common arborescent plants may be mentioned—*Agapetes variegata*, Don; *A. myrtoides*, fém.; *Myrsine avenia*, Bl. The beautiful *Albizia montana*, Bth., a social plant; *Casuarina montana*, Lesch.; and *C. junghuhniana*, Miq., are on the outer part of the region. We find also here an arborescent *Boehmeria* and a dwarf *Epilobium*. Some twining plants form transition species, such as *Nepenthes gymnamphora*, Bl.; and some varieties of *Polygonum corymbosum*. The order *Ericaceae* is the predominant one; we find besides the species already mentioned, *Rhododendron album*, Bl.; *Agapetes floribunda*, Don; and other species of the genera, *Gaullissia lanceolata*, Bl.; *Pernetia repens*, Zoll.; *Gaultheria punctata*, Bl., an odoriferous plant of great beauty; *G. leucocarpa*, Bl., and others, species of *Clethra*. The genus *Rubus* is well represented; *Dodonaea viscosa*, Andr., is common towards the eastern part. The orchid that approaches nearest the craters is *Thelemitra javanica*, Bl. These are the more common and more characteristic plants of the three crateric regions of Java according to M. Zollinger. III. *The Lotus or Sacred Bean of India*. By Dr. Buist. The more interesting portions of this paper have already been published in the Society's volume for last year.

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—March 24th.**—James Heywood, F.R.S., F.S.A., V.P., in the chair. John Stuart, Esq., Sec. Soc. Antiq. Scotland, Dr. Geo. R. Hilliard, of Chelmsford, and Wm. Enderby, Esq., of Beckington, were elected Associates. Mr. Horman Fisher exhibited an axe-blade of fawn-coloured horn-stone, ploughed up in a field near St. Catherine's Hill, Winchester, in January last. Mr. Syer Cuming read a paper descriptive of some British antiquities discovered in Lancashire, and sent for inspection by the trustees of the Warrington Museum, in which they are deposited. They consisted of an axe-blade of clouded horn-stone flint, the convex surfaces nicely polished, and the semicircular edge as sharp as a knife; a heavy bat-shaped club, weighing 6½ lbs., and more than 17 inches long—a specimen of very great rarity; an axe-hammer, weighing 5 lbs., made of Andernach lava—an extraordinary example; a Tilghugger-steen of light grey burr-stone, found at Haydock; another from Grasford, near Watts Dyke, sent by Dr. Kendrick. In metal, specimens were produced of two spear-heads,

found on Col. Wilson Patten's estate, one of which is perhaps the largest and finest yet seen, measuring upwards of 19 inches, the other 8½ inches; five socketed celts, suggested by Mr. Cuming to have been ferrules of spears; an angurn, with side-loop, 4½ inches long, found at Winwick; a battle-axe, found near Warrington; a poolstab and a bronze ring, at Winwick; and another, with a fluted head of blue glass, from Wales, to illustrate the preceding. Mr. Gordon Hills read notices of several round towers extant in Ireland, and exhibited upwards of sixty coloured drawings of those now to be seen. His paper gave rise to an animated discussion of the subject, in which the various theories propounded regarding them were taken into consideration; the general opinion being held as to their connection with ecclesiastical buildings, although probably serving for other purposes at different periods. The paper will be printed.

**April 14th.—Annual General Meeting.**—The Auditors' report was received, by which it appeared that the receipts of the association during 1857 had amounted to 605*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*, and the expenditure to 590*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.*, leaving a balance in the hands of the treasurer of 14*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.* The Association was declared not to have any debt unliquidated. Forty-seven Associates had been elected; eleven had withdrawn, and ten were deceased; twelve Members were erased from the list in default of payment of their subscriptions. Mr. Pettigrew read obituary notices of the deceased members:—The Duke of Rutland, the Earl of Ellesmere, Lord Thurlow, Miss Anna Gurney, the Dean of Llandaff, Rev. Thomas Halford, Rev. E. D. Scott, Harry Criddle, Sir Wm. Henry Dillon, K.C.H., and Sir Francis Beaufort, K.C.B.; which were ordered to be printed in the Journal. A ballot was then taken for officers and Council for 1858-59, when the following were returned elected:—The Marquis of Ailesbury, President; B. B. Cabbell, F.R.S., F.S.A., Sir F. Dwaris, F.R.S., F.S.A., Geo. Godwin, F.R.S., F.S.A., Nathaniel Gould, F.S.A., James Heywood, F.R.S., F.S.A., John Lee, LL.D., F.R.S., F.S.A., T. J. Pettigrew, F.R.S., F.S.A., Sir J. Gardner Wilkinson, D.C.L., F.R.S., Vice-Presidents; T. J. Pettigrew, F.R.S., F.S.A., Treasurer; J. R. Planché, Rouge-Croix, H. Syer Cuming, W. Beattie, M.D., Secretaries; W. H. Black, Palaeographer; Geo. R. Wright, F.S.A., Curator and Librarian; H. C. Pidgeon, Draftsman; Geo. G. Adams, Geo. Ade, Charles Ainslie, John Alger, John Barrow, F.R.S., F.S.A., Henry H. Burnell, John Bartlett, G. A. Cape, Chas. Curle, Roger Horner-Fisher, Geo. Vere Irving, W. Calder Marshall, R.A., Major Moore, F.R.S., Lionel Oliver, S. R. Solly, F.R.S., F.S.A., Alfred Thompson, Albert Woods, Lancaster-Herald, Council; W. E. Allen, T. Jones Barker, Auditors. After the customary votes of thanks, the meeting terminated, and the members dined together; James Heywood, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., V.P., presiding.

**ANTIQUARIES.—April 15th.**—John Bruce, Esq., Vice-President, in the chair. Mr. Richard Brooke exhibited and presented to the Society's museum, a bronze celt, found in Northamptonshire; Mr. John Fetherston exhibited a gold ring, engraved with three crosses *tau*, lately dug up at Maxstoke, Warwickshire; Mr. C. D. Fortnum, an iron spear-head, and a comb of peculiar form, both found in the Thames near Runnymede; Mr. Franks, Director, a carved ivory group of the fourteenth century, representing a dragon, from whose back issues a female figure in the attitude of prayer; the end of her dress is seen hanging out of the dragon's mouth. It has been by some supposed to be a representation of the Lady Bertha, the heroine of the legend of the Drachenfels, but it is more probably Saint Margaret, though an unusual variety of the subject. Mr. Henry Catt exhibited a bronze bust of Henry VII., by Torrigiano, obtained about five years since of a dealer at Brighton, who stated that it was bought at a sale

at an old mansion in Hertfordshire, having been whitewashed over, and sold as a plaster cast. Mr. Akerman, the Secretary, exhibited and read descriptions of a number of relics which had been presented to him by Mr. Charles Hutton Gregory, engineer of the Central Dorset Railway. They were discovered in a pit, or grave, thirty-five feet long by fifteen feet wide, and four to ten feet deep, with eighty or ninety skeletons deposited without order, in the course of excavations which traversed an ancient earthwork, known as Crawford Castle, at the back of the village of Spettisbury, near Blandford, and consist of iron torques, spear-heads, swords, combs, a bronze kettle, fibulae, &c., all apparently belonging to the Roman-British period. The details of the discovery were communicated to Mr. Akerman by Mr. Thomas Olinthus Donaldson, the assistant engineer, who also contributed a plan and section of the camp. Two of the crania were exhibited. They had been submitted to the inspection of Professor Quekett, who had discovered on them marks of violence, which, coupled with the fact that the interments were without order, lead to the inference that the occupiers of the ancient camp had been put to the sword.

#### MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- Monday.**—British Architects, 8 p.m.  
Painters in Water-Colours.—(Opening of Annual Exhibition.)  
Geographical, 8½ p.m.—(1. William Lockhart, Esq., F.R.G.S., On the Importance of Opening the Navigation of the Yang-tse-Kiang, and the changes that have lately taken place in the bed of the Yellow River, &c.—2nd part. 2. James S. Wilson, Esq., Notes on his Journey in North-West Australia, communicated by Sir Roderick I. Murchison.)  
Institute of Actuaries, 7 p.m.—(Mr. Hodge, On the Rates of Interest for the Use of Money in Ancient and Modern Times.)
- Tuesday.**—Medical and Chirurgical, 8½ p.m.  
Civil Engineers, 8 p.m.—(1. Mr. R. Jacobm Hood, On Railway Stations. 2. Professor Airy, Further Explanatory Observations on the Laying of Telegraph Cables.)  
Zoological, 9 p.m.  
Royal Institution, 3 p.m.—(J. P. Locais, Esq., On the History of Italy during the Middle Ages.)
- Wednesday.**—Archaeological Association, 8 p.m.—(1. Mr. Syer Cuming's Statement in regard to recent Forgeries of Lead Tokens and Badges; and on a Roman Flower-Vase. 2. Mr. Bateman's Remarks on a Vase found at Marden in Kent. 3. Mr. Vere Irving, On Earth-Works, and other Ancient Fortifications in Norfolk, visited in 1857—1st part.)  
Society of Arts, 8 p.m.—(Mr. J. A. Phillips, On the Progress and Present State of British Mining.)  
Geological.—(1. C. Bunbury, Esq., On Fossil Leaves from Madeira. 2. E. W. Burney, Esq., On the Structure of *Stigmara Ficoides*. 3. J. W. Dawson, Esq., On the Lower Coal Measures of British America. 4. Rev. T. Brown, On some Sections of the Scottish Coal Measures; communicated by Sir Roderick I. Murchison. 5. J. Morris, Esq., On a Species of Fern from the Coal Measures of Worcestershire.)
- Thursday.**—Antiquaries 8 p.m.  
Royal Society Club, 6 p.m.  
Zoological 1 p.m.—(Annual Meeting.)  
Museum of Practical Geology, 3 p.m.—(Professor Owen, On Oolitic Reptiles.)  
Royal, 8½ p.m.—(1. Mr. Campbell de Morgan, On the Structure and Function of the Hairs of the Crustacea. 2. Mr. E. J. Lowe, An Account of the Weather in various Localities during the 15th March, 1858, the day of the great Solar Eclipse, together with Observations of the Effect produced by the Diminution of Light upon the Animal and Vegetable Creation. 3. Mr. Robert Moon, On the Theory of Internal Resistance, and of Internal Friction in Fluids, and on the Theories of Sound, and of Auscultation. 4. Messrs. Williamson and Russell, On the Measurement of Gases by Analysis.)  
Royal Institution, 3 p.m.—(Professor Tyndall, On Heat.)  
Linnean, 8 p.m.—(1. Mr. Masters, On a New Species of *Bellevalia* from Mount Ida. 2. Mr. Mitten, On Indian Musci. 3. Dr. Mueller, Contributions and Accusation *Australis cognoscendum*.)
- Friday.**—Architectural Association, 8 p.m.  
London Institution.—(Annual Meeting.)  
United Service Institution, 3 p.m.—(Captain Schaw, On Gunpowder as a Disruptive Agent.)  
Royal Institution, 8½ p.m.—(Professor A. C. Ramsay, F.R.S., On the Geological Causes that have influenced the Scenery of Canada and the North-Eastern Provinces of the United States.)  
Museum of Practical Geology, 3 p.m.—(Professor Owen, On Oolitic Reptiles.)
- Saturday.**—Royal Institution, 2 p.m.—(Annual Meeting.)



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